

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 498.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO'S NEW LIST.

BOOKS READY, OR NEARLY SO.

NORDENSKIÖLD'S VOYAGE around ASIA and EUROPE: a Popular Account of the Discovery of the North-East Passage of the "Vega." By Lieut. A. HOVGAARD, of the Royal Danish Navy, and member of the "Vega" Expedition. Demy 8vo, cloth, with about Fifty Illustrations and Three Maps, 21s. *[In a few days.]*

A popular account of this voyage, by a prominent member of it, will, no doubt, be welcomed by the English people, who have devoted more attention and energy, and sacrificed more lives and property, for Arctic exploration than any other nation.

The work is written with the concurrence of Professor Nordenskiöld.

RE-ISSUE of GUIZOT'S HISTORY of FRANCE.

This most valuable History, which was published originally in eight super royal 8vo vols. at £1 4s. each, or £9 12s. complete, will now be re-issued in Monthly Vols., commencing November 10, 1881, at 10s. 6d. each vol. Vol. I., containing all the original matter and the original Illustrations, Sixty-three in number, after drawings by the celebrated painter, A. De Neuville, is now ready.

THE MENDELSSOHN FAMILY, 1729-1847. From Letters and Journals. By SEBASTIAN HENSEL. With Eight Portraits, drawn by Wilhelm Hensel. Translated by CARL KLINGEMANN and an American Collaborator. With a Notice by GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L. 2 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, 30s. *[Ready.]*

VICTOR HUGO and HIS TIMES. Translated from the French of A. BARBOU by ELLEN E. FREWER. 120 Illustrations, many of them from designs by Victor Hugo himself. Super royal 8vo, cloth extra. *[Nearly ready.]*

MEMOIRS of COUNT MIOT de MELITO, Minister, Ambassador, Councillor of State, and Member of the Institute of France, between the years 1788 and 1815. Edited by General FLEISCHMANN. From the French, by Mrs. CASHEL HOEY and Mr. JOHN LILLIE. 2 vols., demy 8vo, cloth extra, 38s. *[Ready.]*

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS: their Effects and Defects. In 2 vols., demy 8vo, 24s. *[Ready.]*

LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE. By E. VIOLET-LE-DUC. Translated by BENJAMIN BUCKNALL, Architect. With Thirty-three Steel Plates and 200 Wood Engravings. Super royal 8vo, leather back, gilt top, with complete Index, 2 vols., £3 3s. *[Ready.]*

WAR, WAVES, and WANDERINGS: including a Cruise in the "Lancashire Witch." By F. FRANCIS. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 24s. *[Ready.]*

RAMBLES and STUDIES in OLD SOUTH WALES. By WIRT SIKES. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, 18s. *[Ready.]*

NORSK, LAPP, and FINN. By FRANK VINCENT, Jun., Author of "The Land of the White Elephant," "Through and Through the Tropics," &c. 8vo, cloth, with Frontispiece and Map, 12s. *[Ready.]*

THE NATURE and FUNCTIONS of ART; and more especially of Architecture. By LEOPOLD EIDLITZ. Medium 8vo, cloth, 21s. *[Ready.]*

THE NEW VOLUME in the GREAT MUSICIAN SERIES is PURCELL. By W. H. CUMMINGS. Small post 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. *[Ready.]*

Vol. VI., 4to, in cloth extra, gilt, 25s.

MEN of MARK: a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits. Permanent Cabinet Photographs by Lock and Whitfield, taken from Life for this Work only. With Brief Biographical Notices by THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

TRISTRAM (Rev. Canon). Pathways of Palestine: a Descriptive Tour through the Holy Land. First Series. Illustrated by Twenty-two permanent Photographs. Folio, cloth extra, gilt edges, 31s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. Letters written from Paris, during the Progress of the Great French Revolution, by Madame J—— to her Husband and Son. Edited by her Great-grandson, M. EDOUARD LOCKROY. From the French, by Miss MARTIN and an American Collaborator. Crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

"LES ORIGINES de la FRANCE CONTEMPORAINE." By H. A. TAINÉ, D.C.L. Oxon., Author of "A History of English Literature," &c. Translated by JOHN DURAND.
Vol. 1. THE ANCIENT REGIME. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s. *[Now ready.]*
Vol. 2. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Vol. 1. Do. *[Now ready.]*
Vol. 3. Do. Do. Vol. 2. Do. *[In the press.]*

NEW BOYS' BOOKS.

A CHARMING BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

UNDER the SUNSET. By BRAM STOKER, M.A. With Illustrations by W. Fitzgerald and W. V. Cockburn. Fcap. 4to, bound in vellum and gold, bevelled boards, gilt edges, 10s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

BY JULES VERNE.—THE GIANT RAFT; or, Eight Hundred Leagues on the River Amazon. Numerous very characteristic and graphic Illustrations. Square 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

BY G. MANVILLE FENN.—OFF to the WILDS: a Story for Boys. Most richly and profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

THE BOY'S MABINOGION: being the Original Welsh Legends of King Arthur. Edited for Boys, with an Introduction, by SIDNEY LANIER. With numerous graphic Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d. *[Ready.]*

*** These wonderful legends have never appeared before in any popular form.

Admirers of Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE'S NOVELS, "LORNA DOONE," "ALICE LORRAINE," &c., are informed that

A NEW DEVONSHIRE STORY, BY THE AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE,"

will be ready on Wednesday next.

CHRISTOWELL:

A Dartmoor Tale.

By R. D. BLACKMORE.

3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s. 6d.

30,000 (Thirty Thousand) Copies are now ready of the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

10,000 (Ten Thousand) Additional Copies are being printed.

This Extra Number is complete in itself, and contains

25 COMPLETE ARTICLES and
100 SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS.

LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON, CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SIR ERASMUS WILSON'S EGYPT OF THE PAST, by MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS	375
CARL BOCK'S HEAD-HUNTERS OF BORNEO, by E. B. TYLOR	376
GRANT ALLEN'S ANGLO-SAXON BRITAIN, by the Rev. C. W. BOASE	377
PROF. BLACKIE'S LAY SERMONS, by the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON	378
A CHEQUERED CAREER, by W. WICKHAM	379
PAPERS OF THE MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB, by W. P. COURTNEY	379
BEN PRESTON'S DIALECT POEMS, by E. PEACOCK	380
RECENT VERSE	381
NOTES AND NEWS	381
FRENCH JOTTINGS	382
GERMAN JOTTINGS	382
ORIGINAL VERSE: "VICTORIA," by A. P. WILLIAMS	383
OBITUARY: WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG, by W. P. COURTNEY; GIOVANNI RUFFINI, by Mdm. LINDA VILLARI; &c.	383
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS	384
CHAUCE'S "PARLIAMENT OF FOWLS," by Prof. J. W. HALES	384
SELECTED BOOKS	385
CORRESPONDENCE:— The <i>Fortcoming Life of Card. Newman</i> , by CARL NEWMAN; The "Edinburgh Review" on <i>Schleier-</i> mann's "Itios," by the <i>Edinburgh Reviewer</i> ; An <i>Earlier English Original of Mr. Browning's</i> "Pied Piper," by F. J. FURNIVALL; The <i>Birth-</i> place of Wordsworth, by J. S. FLETCHER; A <i>Sur-</i> vival, by ROBT. BROWN	385-6
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	386
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA, by DE. A. BURNELL	386
NOTES OF TRAVEL	387
SCIENCE NOTES	387
PHILOLOGY NOTES	388
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES	388
THE GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOBA, by J. HENRY MIDDLETON	388
THE RECENT ART EXHIBITION AT VENICE	390
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	390
THE STAGN	391
RECENT CONCERTS, by J. S. SHEDLOCK	391

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. T. HAYES BELCHER, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.
VICE-PRINCIPAL—Rev. J. NEWTON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
A Special Army Class in which preparation is made for Sandhurst,
Woolwich, Cooper's Hill, and Indian Civil Service has been in active work
for some time. The course of instruction enables boys to go up for their
examination direct from the College.
The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, JANUARY 27TH.
F. W. MADDEX, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES on FRIDAY, JANUARY 27TH.
Entrance Examinations on January 20th.
For particulars apply to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., Secretary.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—KENSINGTON

HOUSE, Culverley Park.—PREPARATION for the PUBLIC
SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES, under the Rev. T. R. STEBBINS, M.A.,
sometime Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, First and Second
Class Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History. Fees from 150 to
300 Guineas.

MATRICULATION CORRESPONDENCE.

This Class is now in its Twentieth Half-Yearly Session. Additional
advantages are offered to intending members. The Principal will be most
happy to forward, gratis and post-free, a pamphlet containing full par-
ticulars. Address, TUDOR ROGERS, Huxley, near Chester.

CLASSICAL PROFESSORSHIP.—

Wanted, for the South African College, Cape Town, a CLASSICAL
PROFESSOR, salary £500 per annum. Free first-class passage. Engage-
ment for not less than two years. Only graduates of high standing need
apply. Application to be made by letter, accompanied by testimonials, on
or before the 22ND day of NOVEMBER NEXT, addressed to Rev. H. M. FOOT,
LL.B., Cape Government office, 1, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT PASTOR at

Have BUNDES to REPLY into his family TWO or THREE
young ENGLISHMEN who wish to LEARN FRENCH. Terms £15 a month.
Have presents the special advantages of a superior school of Commerce,
and of a Class at the Lycée specially for English Pupils. Communications
can be addressed to the Hon. and Rev. W. H. FREMANTLE, 2, Gloucester-
place, Portman-square, London, W.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.

The post of CURATOR in the SCHOOL of MODELLING from the LIFE is
now vacant. Hours of attendance 6 to 8 P.M. daily. Salary £100 a-year.
Also, the post of TEACHER in the CLASS of MODELLING for
ARCHITECTS. Hours of attendance 2 to 6 P.M., on Saturdays only. Salary
£50 a-year. Both these posts may be held by the same person should any-
one duly qualified present himself.
Applications, together with testimonials, to be addressed to the SECRE-
TARY, Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on or before
DECEMBER 1ST.

FRED. A. EATON, Sec.

ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 8 P.M.

Mr. TRELAUNY SAUNDERS will read a paper "ON THE RECENT
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE by the OFFICERS of the PALESTINE
EXPLORATION FUND."

LIVERPOOL ART CLUB,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ON VIEW, 210 PAINTINGS by HOGARTH, REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH,
LAURENCE, TURNER, CONSTABLE, COLLINS, COOPER,
CUNY, STANFIELD, LINNELL, &c.
From 8 A.M. till dusk. One Shilling.

SHEPHERD BROS.' WINTER EXHIBITION includes PICTURES by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Sir E. Landseer, R.A., Sir John Gilbert, R.A., T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., Herring,
Niemann, Noble, Dawson, Sport, Toti, &c.—27, King-street, St. James's,
and 6, Market-place, Nottingham.

LIBRARIAN or SECRETARY.—A

Gentleman, age 32, of unimpeachable reputation, who has lived
many years in France, has a business training, and has lately catalogued
the library and attended to the correspondence of a professional gentleman
of high position.—H. 6, Augustus-square, N.W.

LIBRARIAN, KING'S INNS, DUBLIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the office of LIBRARIAN to the
Honourable Society of the King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin, being now
vacant, CANDIDATES for the office are invited to send in their Applications
for the same, with their Names, Addresses, and Professions in full, with a
statement of their qualifications, directed to the UNDER TREASURER of the
King's Inns, on or before 1ST JANUARY, 1882. The salary attached to the
office is £200 per annum, with Apartments and Allowances, the precise
particulars of which can be ascertained from the Under Treasurer.
King's Inns, 14th November, 1881.

THE EXECUTORS of the late Dr.

JOSEPH BARNARD DAVIS, F.R.S., &c., are desirous of
disposing of his valuable COLLECTIONS of Foreign and Colonial Geo-
logical Specimens; Specimens of Natural History Drawings, shells, Human
Hair, Teeth, Birds' Eggs, Ancient Coins, Weapons of War, Native Works of
Art and Manufacture and Wearing Apparel, and Miscellaneous objects of
curiosity and interest. The Collections are now lying in the house of the
late Dr. Davis in Falmouth, Hawley, Dorsetshire, and may be inspected on
application to Mr. W. H. SNOW, 16, Cheapside, Hawley, who will also be
pleased to answer any communications.

SKIRVING PORTRAIT OF BURNS.—

Just published, a New and Brilliant ETCHING by CHARLES
LAWRIE—from the Original Engraving by ARCHIBALD SKIRVING
—considered the most characteristic Likeness of the Poet in existence.
Two sizes. No. 1, 8 by 11, proofs, 15s.; prints, 10s. 6d. No. 2, 10 by 13, 1/2,
proofs, 8s. 6d.; prints, 2s. 6d.—W. G. PATTERSON, 34, Frederick-street, Edin-
burgh.

PRIVATE TUITION near ETON.—A

Military and Collegiate Tutor, with twenty years' experience,
RECEIVES a few PUPILS requiring advancement in studies and prepara-
tion for the army, university, and professional examinations. Special
attention given to less advanced students.—Address Mr. J. H. CHOOSE, The
Grove, Slough.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, MILI-

TARY COMPETITIVE, &c.
Mr. NORTHGOTT, M.A., Wrangler, Classical Scholar of Caius College,
Cambridge, PREPARES for these examinations, assisted by his son, Mr.
WALTER W. NORTHGOTT, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of a
History of the Peninsular War for Army Candidates.
Out of eighty-five candidates sent up lately, seventy have passed, including
four first, three second, four third on the list. Of twelve sent up this year
for qualifying, eleven have passed.
Special facilities for surveying.
Rochester House, Ealing.

NO. 70, BRIGHTON BOOK CIRCULAR.

Articles relating to America, Africa, Arctic Seas, China, India,
Egypt, France, Germany, Holy Land, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Switzer-
land, Breeding, Wines, Chess, Agriculture, Botany, Trials, &c. Free for a
Stamp.—W. J. SMITH, 43, North-street.

A DEMON WATCH. Cloth, 1s.; post-

free for 13 stamps.
London: WILLIAM POOLE, 12A, Paternoster-row.

AN INTRODUCTION to DETERMI-

NANTS. With numerous Examples. For the use of Schools and
Colleges. By WILLIAM THOMSON, M.A., B.Sc., Assistant to the Professor
of Mathematics in the Edinburgh University.
Edinburgh: JAMES THOM, Publisher to the University.
London: SIMPSON, MARSHALL, & Co.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.
Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.
Edited by S. BUCHI, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.
London: S. BAGSTER & SONS 15 Paternoster-row.

Just published, tastefully bound in extra cloth, with Frontispiece, price 8s. 6d., post-free.

THE BRIDES OF ARDMORE:
A STORY OF IRISH LIFE.

By AGNES SMITH.

"A highly edifying tale; apart from the interest of the historical fiction, there is much matter of instructive quality
both in the body of the book and in a well-compiled Appendix."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"To those readers of fiction who are weary of its conventional forms of expression, 'The Brides of Ardmore' will be a
welcome surprise."—*Brief*.
"This is an interesting story well told; we cordially recommend it to all who take an interest in the mediæval history
of Ireland."—*London Standard*.
"No thoughtful reader can deny that the authoress has produced an historical, literary, and theological treatise such
as is very rarely met with in the walks of polite literature."—*New York Reporter*.

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 266. For DECEMBER. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. FORTUNE'S FOOL. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. Chapters I.—IV.
2. CHURCH CONTROVERSIES during the last FIFTY YEARS. By Rev. W. BENJAMIN.
3. A LITTLE WESTERN TOWN. By ALMA STREETELL.
4. THOUGHTS ON ENGLISH UNIVERSITY REFORM. By Professor BLACKIE.
5. VAUCLUSE. By ALFRED AUSTIN.
6. WILLIAM WHEWELL. By the BISHOP of CARLISLE.
7. CARLYLE'S EDINBURGH LIFE. By Professor DAVID MASSON. Part II.
8. GONE SEAWARD. By AUGUSTA WEBSTER.
9. THE IRISH QUESTION. By RICHARD PROCTER, late Editor of the "Flag of Ireland."

N.B.—This Number contains the First Four Chapters of a New Tale by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Author of "Garth," "The Laughing Mill," and other Stories, &c.

London: MACMILLAN & Co.

FOR THE ART WORLD AND THE CULTIVATED HOUSEHOLD.

THE ARTIST, and Journal of Home Culture.

Monthly, 6d.; by post, 6d.—WILLIAM REEVES, 185, Fleet-street.

THE ARTIST, and Journal of Home Culture.

First Yearly Volume for 1881 (384 pp., in specially designed levelled cloth) should be in the Library of every institution, as an entirely unique contemporary record of the art world for the year. It is also full of Essays and other Articles of permanent interest. As but few copies remain, this volume will shortly be rare. At the end of 1881 the price of the remaining copies of Vol. I. will be raised to 10s. 6d. The present price is 8s. 6d. post-free, 9s.—W. REEVES, 185, Fleet-street.

Now ready, with Nine Coloured and Nine Blank Maps, 4to, cloth, 3s.

THE ATLAS GEOGRAPHY. By A. H. MACDONELL.

"Is admirably adapted to its purpose. . . . We cordially recommend the work to parents and teachers."—*Literary World*.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

QUESTIONS ON HISTORY and GEO-

GRAPHY Set at the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London, 1841—1881. Collected and Arranged by F. W. LEVANDER, F.R.A.S., Assistant-Master in University College School, London.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

SOLUTIONS of the QUESTIONS in

MAGNETISM and ELECTRICITY Set at the Preliminary Scientific and First B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London, from 1861—1879. By F. W. LEVANDER, F.R.A.S., Assistant-Master in University College School, London.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

LONDON LIBRARY.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of £5; Life Membership, £25.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

531, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Maud's Library.)

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Pantheographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.
AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Meissonier, Corot, De Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c.

MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription Issue of 307 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in this Celebrated Gallery, comprising 34 examples of Murillo, 45 Velasquez, 14 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Van Dyck, 42 Rubens, &c. For particulars and terms, apply to the MANAGER.

"AUTOTYPE IN RELATION to HOUSEHOLD ART." With Three Illustrations, 21 pp., free to any address.

PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 531, Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Deau, Middlesex.
General Manager, V. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

THE NEW BOOK SEASON.

Many Thousand Volumes of the Best Books of the New Season are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

From its commencement the original purpose of the Library has been kept steadily in view. The Best Books of every shade of opinion on all subjects on which the great mass of Readers seek for information have been taken in large numbers—Hundreds, and in some instances Thousands, of Copies of the Leading Works of every Season having been placed in circulation to meet the requirements of Subscribers.

Additional Copies of all the best New Works are added as the demand increases, and an ample supply is provided of all Forthcoming Books of general interest as they appear.

Terms of Subscription:—

ONE GUINEA TO FIVE HUNDRED GUINEAS PER ANNUM,

According to the Number of Volumes required.

London Book Society Subscription:—

TWO GUINEAS PER ANNUM,

For the FREE DELIVERY of BOOKS in Every Part of London.

The following Lists and Catalogues are now ready for delivery:—

I.

A Revised List of the Principal New and Choice Books lately added to Mudie's Select Library.

* * This List will be found to contain an unusually Large Collection of the Best Recent Works in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel and Adventure, and the Higher Class of Fiction, nearly all of which have been commended by the leading Literary journals, and are well adapted for general circulation in Literary Institutions and Book Societies.

II.

A List of Books Specially Selected for the Younger Members of Families.

III.

A New Edition of Mudie's Clearance Catalogue.

* * This Catalogue comprises the Surplus Copies of many Leading Books of the Past and Present Seasons, and nearly Two Thousand other Popular Works, at the lowest current prices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

A REVISED CATALOGUE of Works of the Best Authors, in Ornamental Bindings, adapted for Gentlemen's Libraries or Drawing-Room Tables, and for Christmas, Wedding, or Birthday Presents, and School Prizes, is also now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED),

30 TO 34, NEW OXFORD STREET; 21, 22, & 23, MUSEUM STREET; AND 4 & 5, LITTLE RUSSELL STREET (ADJOINING).

CITY OFFICE: 2, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

To be complete in 6 Vols., demy 8vo.

THE HISTORY OF ANTIQUITY.

BY
Professor MAX DUNCKER.

TRANSLATED BY
EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., LL.D.,
Balliol College, Oxford.

"The History of Antiquity" is a faithful record of the forms of culture earliest attained by mankind. Besides including the book of Genesis in its historical progress, and indicating, as far as inference and sure analogy allow, each phase and period of that remote epoch, its duty is to unite the culture of the ancient Orientals with that of the nearly allied Greeks; to gather together the fragments of monuments; to unravel truth from the tangled web of tradition woven around each prominent life; to place before our eyes a distinct picture of the East, with its religion and social state, its art and its industry; and to investigate its political struggles and earnest fanaticism. At the present day, more than at any previous time, historical research is aided by the study of ancient monuments. Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Syrian, and Persian tablets have been deciphered, and Roman and Greek inscriptions collected, which, while diversifying the subjects, have yet had the same purpose in view, that of educing from the darkness of tradition the light of the life of that remote period—so that he who runs may read.

Such is the task undertaken by Professor Duncker in writing his "History of Antiquity." He has spared no pains to make the results of his investigations trustworthy, and the most unwearying patience and labour have characterised the researches which he has enriched and culminated by his erudition, before presenting them to his readers. "He understood how to throw fresh light on the subject, and how to enrich it from the stores of his profound historical and political knowledge," remarks an able critic. "His work will be perused with eager avidity, and the unlearned as well as the learned will read his book with enjoyment and delight."

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"My narrative embraces those independent civilisations of the ancient East which came to exercise a mutual influence on each other. First we follow the kingdom on the Nile and the kingdoms of Hither Asia as far as the point where the nations of Iran began to influence their destinies. Then I attempt to set forth the peculiar development of the Aryan tribes in the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges, down to the times of Chandragupta and Asoka. Then follows the history of the Bactrians, the Medes, and the Persians, until the period when the nations of the table-land of Iran were united by Darius with the countries of Western Asia, when Aryan life and Aryan civilisation have gained the supremacy over the whole region from Ceylon to the Nile and the Hellespont. The forms of life among the great kingdoms of Asia are finally brought face to face with the more youthful civilisation attained by the Hellenes in their mountain caucuses. This new development we follow down to the first great shock when East and West met in conflict, and the Achæmenids sought to crush the Hellenes under the weight of Asia. With the failure of this attempt my history of the ancient world concludes."

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

The first volume gives an account of the antiquity of civilisation in the Valley of the Nile, the Kingdom of Memphis, the irruption of the Shepherd-Kings, and the re-establishment of the Egyptian Kingdom; also a description of the manners and religion of the Egyptians. The narrative next passes to the ancient Kingdom of Babylon—the arts, science, trade, and religion of the Chaldeans. This volume also deals with the Arabians, Canaanites, and earlier inhabitants of Asia Minor. Perhaps the most interesting portion of this volume is the part devoted to the origin of the Hebrew nation, their life in Egypt and migration to Canaan, taken from secular as well as Scriptural authority.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

The second volume contains an account of the rise of Assyria, of the Phœnician Colonies, the Hebrew Monarchy, the later Pharaohs, the Babylonian and Lydian Empires. It also shows what light has been thrown by recent discoveries and criticism upon the history of the Kings of Judah and Israel, and enables us to compare the statements of Herodotus and Diodorus on Egypt and Lydia with what is known from original sources.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

The third volume contains an account of the fall of Assyria, the overthrow and captivity of Israel and Judah, the later Pharaohs, the Babylonian and Lydian Empires. Like the second volume, the third examines the history of Judah and Israel, and of Egypt and Lydia, in the light of modern researches and discoveries.

CONTENTS OF VOL. IV.

The fourth volume gives the History of India from the earliest times down to the Reign of Asoka. It describes the movements of the Aryas from the Indus to the Ganges, and their settlements in the South of India, and gives an account of the conquests of Alexander and the Empire of Chandragupta. The various forms of Indian philosophy and religion are also traced, among which the life and teaching of Buddha occupies a prominent place. A short Summary is also given of the Indian Epics and the Institutes of Manu.

* * * This volume should form a valuable assistance to students preparing for Indian Civil Service Examination.

CONTENTS OF VOL. V.

This volume contains an account of the Zend Avesta, and the rise and growth of the Zoroastrian religion (which is still professed by the Parsees of India). It also embraces the rise and fall of the Median Empire.

CONTENTS OF VOL. VI.

The concluding volume records the growth of the Persian Empire from the time of Cyrus to that of Darius, of whose Court, Army, &c., it gives a full account.

Each volume can be had separately as published, price 21s.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,
8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

THE EDUCATION LIBRARY, EDITED BY PHILIP MAGNUS.

I.
Cloth, 3s. 6d.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL THEORIES.

By OSCAR BROWNING,
M.A., King's College, Cambridge.

II.
Cloth, 3s. 6d.

JOHN AMOS COMENIUS:

HIS LIFE AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

By Professor S. S. LAURIE, A.M., F.R.S.E.,
University of Edinburgh.

III.
Cloth, 3s. 6d.

OLD GREEK EDUCATION.

By the Rev. Professor MAHAFFY, M.A.,
University of Dublin.

Small crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE ENCHEIRIDION OF EPICTETUS.

Translated from the Greek, with a Preface and Notes.

By T. W. H. ROLLESTON, B.A. T.C.D.

With Portrait, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

UNDER THE ASPENS.

Lyrical and Dramatic.
By Mrs. PFEIFFER.

Large post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE LITTLE CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMON THINGS.

Edited by the Rev. Sir GEORGE W. COX, Bart., M.A.

With 500 Illustrations.

Large post 8vo, cloth, 12s.

SHAKESPEARE AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY:

Greek and Latin Antiquity as presented in Shakspeare's Plays.

By PAUL STAPFER.

Translated by EMILY J. CAREY.

"The reader will glide along M. Stapfer's less needful pages with unembarrassed speed, so to reach unwearied the frequent pages of bright, delicate, and just observation. Miss Carey's work, as translator, could not have been executed with more loving care for the original."—*Academy*.

With Illustrations, crown 8vo, 5s.

THE BRAIN AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

By J. LUYDS, Physician to the Hospice de la Salpêtrière.
[International Scientific Series.]

With Seventy-Four Illustrations, small crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

THE TELEPHONE, THE MICROPHONE, AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

By COUNT DU MONCEL.

"We commend this volume, as containing a full and clear historical account of the remarkable inventions to which its pages are devoted."—*Spectator*.

Small crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

DISCONTENT AND DANGER IN INDIA.

By A. K. CONNELL.

"The volume deserves the attention of all who take an intelligent interest in Indian questions."—*Scotsman*.

LONDON: 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

REMINGTON'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST OUT.

FRENCH DRAMATISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By J. BRANDER MATTHEWS,
Author of "The Theatres of Paris."

1 vol., 7s. 6d.

"This volume is likely to be welcomed by the increasing number of people interested in dramatic literature, both on account of its subject and because it presents to English readers the views of an American writer of experience."—*Saturday Review*.

NEW NOVEL BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

VISCOUNT LACKLANDS:

A Tale of Modern Mammon.

By MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS,

Author of "The Queen's Shilling," "A Wayward Woman," &c.

1 vol., 10s. 6d.

"We must confess to being well pleased to come across a book which contains 'a story' well and sharply told, and does not go in for the 'delicate analysis' business, of which we have had so much of late."—*Saturday Review*.

BONNIE DUNRAVEN:

A Story of Kilcarrick.

A NOVEL.

By V. O'D. POWER.

2 vols., 21s.

"Bonnie Dunraven" is conceived in a thoroughly poetical spirit, and is treated with much delicacy, with some artistic power, and with a racy combination of Irish humour and pathos."—*Athenæum*.

NEW NOVEL FROM THE GERMAN OF MARLITT.

FIGHTING WITH FATE.

By E. MARLITT.

1 vol., 10s. 6d.

"Told throughout with the dramatic unity and sustained purpose which are alike characteristic of German invention."—*Telegraph*.

FAIR ATHENS:

Sketches of Home Life of Modern Athens

By E. M. EDMONDS.

1 vol., 7s. 6d.

"A very pleasant, unaffected account of the Athens of to-day."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

AMONG THE GIBJIGS:

A Child's Romance.

By SYDNEY HODGES.

With Forty Illustrations by Horace Petherick.

Fcap. 4to, handsomely bound, 6s.

"The world of fairy-land is skillfully described, and in a way children can appreciate."—*Academy*.

LONDON:

REMINGTON & CO., 134, NEW BOND STREET, W.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

No. 498, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

The Egypt of the Past. By Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. With Forty-six Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

"Of writing many books there is no end," said a wise man of old; to which the modern reviewer may add—"especially about Egypt." If the rate of literary production in any degree corresponds with the extent of the demand, no subject would seem to be more popular among English readers. Histories of Egypt, Letters from Egypt, Rides in Egypt, Nile Notes, Nile Journals, Nile Gleanings, Nile Novels, books about Obelisks, books about Pyramids, Guide-books, new editions of old standard works, and the like—all issue from the press at a rate which increases rather than declines; in proof whereof, *The Egypt of the Past* not only represents the latest addition to the literature of the subject, but is actually the fourth History of Egypt published in this country within three years. For, despite its romantic title, Sir Erasmus Wilson's new volume turns out to be a *bona fide* History, beginning with Mena, ending with the Second Persian Dynasty, and duly illustrated with hieroglyphed cartouches. It looks, in short, all that a History of Egypt should be.

And, it may be asked, what manner of book is that History of Egypt which is all that a History of Egypt should be? Whereunto experience answereth: It is a book either hopelessly dull or hopelessly misleading. It is a book weighted with prejudice or floated with paradox. If written for the public at large, it is built up of orthodox errors and exploded theories; if written for more advanced readers, it is so largely composed of crude scientific detail as to be scarcely intelligible to any but the professed Egyptologist. Now, as regards *The Egypt of the Past*, I am bound reluctantly to admit that it is neither dull nor misleading, prejudiced nor paradoxical; and that, although it is essentially a narrative for the general reader, it is also one which may be read with pleasure by the scientific student. If I add that it commits the heinous offence of being positively amusing, I fear I shall have shown but too plainly that, judged by the standard aforesaid, *The Egypt of the Past* is precisely all that a History of Egypt should not be. Such, however, is the perversity of human nature—and especially of human nature in connexion with Mudie—that the book which is all that it should be accumulates as a rule upon the library shelves, while the book which is all that it should not be is in universal demand; and *The Egypt of the Past* is predestined to popularity.

Pleasantly written, excellently printed, easy to read, easy to hold, it contains in less than 500 pages all that the reader who is not a specialist should care to know about the ancient records of the land of the Pharaohs. Drawing his information from the best sources, taking Maspero and Chabas, Mariette and de Rougé, Naville, Brugsch, and Birch, for his masters and guides, Sir Erasmus Wilson has successfully achieved the difficult task of making a recondite subject as interesting and attractive as a chapter of modern history. And he treats this subject not in a spirit of servile imitation, but from his own point of view and according to his own method. He traces events to their natural causes, and beholds in histories, religions, and arts the inevitable consequences of physical conditions. In the ancient inhabitant of the Nile valley he recognises not merely the original costume-model of the earliest figure-subjects known to art, but the aboriginal man taught by necessity and circumstance to use the natural gifts with which his Creator had endowed him. In the following sentence we trace the hand of the physiologist and anthropologist, as well as of the historical narrator:—

"Our conception of the earliest family of mankind pictures them to our imagination as unprotected beings, dwelling in bowers and caves. The imperious necessity which drove them from their original home taught them the invention of tents; as men of tents they wandered about for many centuries, and great indeed was the step in civilisation which led them to establish a permanent home by building a house. Standing at the foot of the Libyan hills, a little north of the twenty-sixth degree of north latitude, gazing forth on a rich and luxuriant plain traversed by the glittering Nile, and bounded at the horizon by the Arabian Mountains, it would not be difficult to appreciate a sufficient motive for relinquishing a wandering life and adopting one of repose and tranquillity. Uprising from the lower grades of a cave-man and a tent-man, man builds himself a house and becomes a house-man. He exchanges the universal for the local and the special, and thereby acquires leisure to devote his mind to administration and to the cultivation of science and art. It is deserving of note that the hieroglyph of 'house' and the hieroglyph of Pharaoh, *per* a house, and *per-aa* a great house, are identically the same, and it is thereby made evident that the title of royal ruler has for its signification the founder of a house. In the Bible we read of Joseph appealing to the 'house of Pharaoh,' the kingly house; and with an analogous meaning the Sultan of Turkey is addressed even to the present day as the portal of a house, the Sublime Porte.

"So far as we know at present, the first house built in Egypt was erected at no great distance from the rocky platform which constitutes the eastern foot of the Libyan range of mountains. There sprang up the city of Thehi, since called by the Greeks Thinis, and there the first Pharaoh Mena established his government over the hitherto divided tribes" (pp. 4, 5).

Sir Erasmus Wilson's chapter on the language and writing of the Egyptians is especially to be noted in evidence of the simplicity and clearness with which a highly complex subject may be treated; while for his lavish employment of hieroglyphic types in illustration of the names of gods and kings, and for the pains he has taken to explain the meaning and sound of each individual sign, his readers will be proportionately grateful. In his ample

descriptions of obelisks and their legends, we recognise the fascination which this special class of monument exercises upon the imagination of the patriotic donor of the famous monolith on the Thames Embankment; in reference to which he modestly remarks that, "accident having thrown in his way the opportunity of securing for his country this most interesting relic, he would have deemed himself culpable had he failed to embrace it." Here and there, too, may be traced the professional leanings of the author; as when he dwells with evident interest on the Ebers and Berlin medical papyri, telling how surgical operations were performed with a flint flake in the time of Teta, and how a celebrated collection of prescriptions for the cure of leprosy was discovered at Sokhem in the reign of Hesepti, both Pharaohs of the First Dynasty. He also corrects a popular error on the subject of Egyptian dentistry—

"The practice of gilding the skin of the mummy was not infrequent among the wealthy Egyptians, and a fragment of gold-leaf adhering to the teeth is the presumed origin of a belief that the Egyptian dentists were in the habit of stopping decayed teeth with gold; whereas the careful researches of modern dentists have proved that that supposition has no foundation in fact" (p. 27).

The following description of Memphis, or Mennefer, the great city which Mena is said to have founded, and for the site of which he turned aside the waters of the Nile, will fairly represent the breadth and picturesqueness of Sir Erasmus Wilson's literary style:—

"To adapt this spot for its intended uses, the services of the geometrician, the engineer, and the architect were called into requisition, while a host of labourers were equally necessary; the Nile was to be turned aside from its existing bed, and its banks strengthened against the possibility of inundation; certain of its waters were to be reserved for irrigation, religious service, and ornament, and a city was to be founded which should be at once a seat of power and of learning.

"A portion of the dyke which so successfully held together the waters of the Nile is still in existence, and is called the 'wall of Cocheiche'; the stream which once ran at the foot of the Libyan mountains is dried up; another portion of the Nile waters now constitutes the trunk of the canal of Joseph (Bahr Yooseef); the basin of a once magnificent lake, which belonged to the sacred mysteries of the Temple of Ptah, is still to be traced; and the evidence of irrigating canals is apparent over the entire plain. The new city was called Mennefer, a compound of two Egyptian words, *men* and *nefer*, which signify secure and beautiful; such, in fact, was the great city founded by the first Pharaoh of Egypt, Mena, whose own name is likewise derived from *men*, and as applied to a man must be translated firm or inflexible, a fitting title for so mighty a monarch.

"If for a moment we survey mentally this great city, erected on the western bank of the Nile, twenty-one miles south of its bifurcation; the waters of the Nile floating a fleet of galleys outside its walls; the broad stream of what is now called the 'Canal of Joseph' on its western side; the contrivance for encircling it with a defensive moat; accessible on one side only, that of the land, by the well-guarded drawbridge; we must admit that the term *men*, or secure, is fairly merited. Then, if we contemplate its great temple dedicated to Ptah, 'the creator god,' with its ornamental gardens and waters, its groves of date palms, sycamores,

and acacias; its palaces and its fortress towers, we must acknowledge that the additional term *nefer*, or beautiful, is equally deserved. Add to this picture a royal court, a princely college, a thoroughly organised army, a learned body of architects and men of science, a numerous complement of lawyers, doctors, and officials in every department of administration, together with a wealthy yeomanry, and we have before us a marvellous picture of the state of civilisation six thousand years ago; and the conviction is more and more forced upon us that such a state of civilisation must necessarily have required some thousands of years to accomplish" (pp. 12, 13).

A writer who has so carefully consulted the best authorities, who quotes *The Demotic Chronicle of Paris* and Maspero's lectures on Herodotus; and Birch's essay on the bas-reliefs at Medinet Haboo, can afford to be detected in one or two minor oversights, as when he accepts for historical fact the fragmentary narrative contained in the First Sallier papyrus—a narrative which, according to recent research, is probably but an Egyptian version of one of those popular tales which were the common property of the ancient East. It may also be questioned whether Sir Erasmus Wilson's explanations of Egyptian proper names are always strictly literal. Khoo-en-Aten, for instance, rendered "Lucid-as-the-disk-of-the-Sun," would be more correctly translated by "Splendour-of-the-Disk;" and Aah-hotep, interpreted "The-Servant-of-the-Moon," really means "United-to-Aah," Aah being a lunar form of Khons, and as such not a mere synonym for the moon. Neither do I see why the Queen of Rameses II. should appear indifferently as Nefer-arti, Neferari, and Nefruari; nor why names so well known under their ordinary form as Rameri, Ra-en-User, and Ra-men-Kheper should be uncomfortably transposed into Merira, Userenra, and Menkhepera. The occasional employment of French forms, as *cheb* for *kheb*, is also somewhat misleading as regards pronunciation.

These, however, are trifles. But that Sir Erasmus Wilson should, without qualification, accept Brugsch's earlier Assyrian conquest is a matter for real regret. Time was when the present writer believed in that conquest as unhesitatingly, and wrote of it with as much confidence. But a closer investigation of the evidence upon which the learned author of the *Geschichte Aegyptens* based his elaborate theory, and a comparative study of the verdicts passed upon that theory by the leading Egyptologists of Europe, have brought the conviction that it lacks both proof and probability. Had Sir Erasmus Wilson read either Mr. Stuart Poole's lucid note on Brugsch's History (*Contemporary Review*, March 1879), or Prof. Maspero's exhaustive analysis of that work in the *Revue critique* (February 9, 1880), he would not, I feel assured, have written the following sentences:—

"The thread of history at so distant and obscure a period can only be traced by great events. At this time Namorath, or Nimrod, had been promoted to the throne of Assyria by his father Sheshenk, and had placed himself at the head of a powerful army for the invasion of Egypt. His expedition was crowned with success, but the promotion of the Ramessids was overlooked, and Egypt for awhile became

a province of Assyria. At the height of his good fortune, the Assyrian potentate died, and by the desire of his mother was buried at Abydos. His mother was a princess of Egypt, daughter of Rameses XIV.; and she was not unmindful that proper provision should be made for the maintenance and service of the sepulchre of her son;" &c., &c. (p. 389).

Now, these statements, put forward with all the good faith of one who deals with proven fact, are unfortunately devoid of monumental proof. The title of this Namorath, as it appears in the inscription quoted by Brugsch, is simply that of a chief or noble; there is no record of his having either commanded an army, or conquered the land of Egypt; nor does even Brugsch himself venture to say more of his mother than that she was "an Egyptian, in all probability a daughter of the fourteenth Rameses" (see Brugsch's *Egypt under the Pharaohs*, vol. ii., p. 197). That a noble of Semitic extraction should have married an Egyptian lady, died in Egypt, and been buried at Abydos proves nothing whatever; and Prof. Maspero has shown, with a fullness of evidence which admits of no dispute, that no mention whatever of "the language of Babel," and no title in any degree resembling that of a "great king of kings," are to be found upon the granite block discovered at Abydos. But a single instance of misplaced confidence may readily be forgiven in the author of a book so generally accurate, so entertaining, and so opportune as *The Egypt of the Past*. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

The Head-Hunters of Borneo: a Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and down the Barito; also, Journeys in Sumatra. By Carl Bock, late Commissioner for the Dutch Government. (Sampson Low.)

MR. CARL BOCK, a Scandinavian by birth and naturalist by profession, was commissioned by the Governor of the Dutch Indies to examine the native tribes and collect the animals of the South-east of Borneo, including the little-known kingdom of Koti. On this exploration he visited the scarcely known Orang Pūnan in their forest home above Long Wai, then followed the Mahakkam River to Moara Pahou, where the Tring Dayaks came down to be seen by him; thence by a long river circuit he reached the coast at Banjer-masin.

The volume in which Mr. Bock describes his journeys is remarkable for his portraits and other paintings done on the spot, and reproduced in colour-printing, evidently at large cost. The publishers doubtless count on book-collectors buying the volume for its artistic value; and it is to be hoped this will be so, for such high-class illustration is of the highest value to anthropology, which deals not only with niceties of race-type, but with decorative arts almost as much beyond the power of "word-painting" to give an idea of. The fine portraits here given of the native tribes, the so-called Dayaks, will be the more valued for illustrating what is now one of the most interesting of anthropological problems, that of tracing lines of connexion in civilisation, language, and race, from the interior of Asia, through

the Indian Archipelago, over Polynesia, and down to New Zealand. In this difficult investigation the Dayaks have to be placed, though as yet it is not quite clear how. As the early inhabitants of Borneo, possibly their original type may be represented by the wild, shy Orang Pūnan, whom the traveller found living with no roof over their heads but the thick-grown forest trees; while in showery weather they only spread their attap mats over, instead of under, them when they lay down to sleep at night. These hardy people are small, rather scurvy, and of lighter skin than the ordinary Dayaks, who live more in the sun; that this has much to do with their complexion is shown by the remarkable light-yellow hue of their women, who never quit the leafy shade which the sun's rays hardly penetrate. Even these wildest people, however, are armed with the Dayak *mandau*—i.e., "head-hunter," a curiously contrived cleaver-sword of fine tempered steel—so that at any rate they share some of the results of culture.

The Dayak tribes, such as those our author lived among in the village of Long Wai, show a curious spectacle of native wildness underlying the effects of three successive civilisations which have acted on them—that of Brahmanic India, which ages since passed over them in its Eastern spread; then the influences of Islam, to which they now in a superficial way conform; and, lastly, European ways learnt from the Dutch, and even manifesting themselves in kid gloves and *eau de Cologne*. Of the traces of ancient civilisation, the most striking are seen in the building and carving of the chiefs' sepulchres. A traveller who judged the artistic powers of the Dayaks by their frail dwelling-houses, built on piles or on rafts moored in the stream, would find he had underrated their art of design when he saw these sculptured wooden tombs. They are built in secluded places, and the people are loth to let the white man visit them; indeed, Mr. Bock nearly got into trouble through a heavy thunderstorm happening just after he had been allowed, in spite of the remonstrances of the women, to visit Rajah Dinda's family sepulchre. Of this and Rajah Sinen's, however, he succeeded in making drawings. They are house-like structures, built of iron-wood on tall posts, with the sides carved and painted with crocodiles and other designs, roofed with laths, and with the roof-ridges projecting in open-work of remarkable design. What interests the reader is not merely that he seems to recognise in these tombs relics of Asiatic architecture, which, considering the history of the country, they were obviously likely to be, but that also they seem to throw light on the origin of the South Sea Islander's wood-carving as being possibly derived from the sculpture of cultured nations of Asia, partly degraded, and partly worked out with new barbaric fancy. Much the same idea strikes one in looking at the pictures of Dayak tattooing, with its graceful designs of triangles and curves, as if it were the link between the skin-decoration of such nations as Birma, and that of the Maoris.

In Mr. Bock's account of life among the Dayaks, the great national custom of "head-hunting" has, of course, a large place. In spite

of the efforts of the Dutch to put it down, it goes on still so briskly outside their borders that many tribes are on the way to mutual extermination in order to get one another's skulls to wrap in banana leaves, and hang up to decorate the houses. The boy's initiation into manhood is to go on an attack upon a neighbouring tribe, for he cannot marry till he has a head to show as a proof of bravery. Nor does the bloodthirsty business stop here, for the young warrior's wedding, such public events as the naming of a Rajah's new-born son, and, above all, a Rajah's death, with its demand for heads of enemies to be taken in order that their souls may go as his servants in the next world—these and other reasons are always forthcoming to make war everlasting between tribe and tribe. Yet our traveller confirms the contrast, so usual among barbarians, between this ferocity to aliens and the kindly home-life. The Dayaks much desired his European nicknacks, and begged for them pertinaciously, but they would never take the smallest thing without leave; they would hesitate if they could not give a satisfactory answer, but they would not lie. The women have, of course, to work like beasts of burden, but the men behave gently to them; everybody is kind to the children, and the sick are nursed and looked after by their friends with ready sympathy. According to the European standard of ethics, the head-hunters at home compare in some ways favourably not only with the more civilised Malays, but even, we may think, with some folks nearer our own doors. The most ferocious tribe met with by the explorer was the Trings, who are not only head-hunters, but cannibals, eating the bodies of the enemies whose heads they take. In most Dayak villages there are posts set up which commemorate head-hunting exploits; while others have to do with the yet more ghastly sacrifice of debt-slaves. It was a relief to meet with a tribe, the Orang Bukkit, whose partly Malay descent accounted for head-hunting not being their custom. Nor, indeed, did they have the Dayak practice called *pomali*, the secluding of people, or prohibiting access to fields or houses, by setting up some such sign as a bundle of leaves on a stick. This is done in order to get good crops, or to shut off evil influences in sickness or mourning; and its often-noticed resemblance to the *tapu* of Polynesia gives interest to Mr. Bock's careful description of it. It would have been still better if he had given a picture of the *pomali*-stick itself.

Before Mr. Bock made his Borneo exploration, he had been collecting animals in the forests of West Sumatra; indeed, it was with this object that he went out from Europe, the funds for his journey being provided by the late Marquis of Tweeddale. The part of Borneo where he went afterwards proved rather poor zoologically, mainly because a long drought had so killed off the wild creatures that the forest was silent. But Sumatra is a wonderful collecting country. Near the hot springs of Ajer Angat Mr. Bock found himself in a forest where night and day the air was full of the roaring of the gibbons and the whistling calls of the geckos, while there were so many tigers about that, as he says, there was a smell everywhere

like the lion-house at the "Zoo." Unhappily, he found in a few days that this naturalists' paradise was not for man; the whole party were stricken with fever; and had not a Dutch official in the neighbourhood sent men with slung hammocks, some of them would hardly have got away alive. Mr. Bock found some new species, but had the misfortune to lose the best part of his collection by shipwreck in the Red Sea. Among the varieties of insect life which most struck him were the *sagra* beetle, which pinches, or, as they say, "bites," with its spiny hind-legs; and the *mormolyce*, a flat beetle as big as a penny-piece, but as thin as a sheet of paper, a creature enabling us almost to realise the mathematician's fancy of beings independent of thickness, and only requiring space of two dimensions to live and get about in. In the agricultural districts he noticed the buffaloes lifting the shafts of the carts with one horn and putting their own heads under the yoke—a docility which one wishes had been repaid by their owners having the sense to improve the clumsy yoke which galls the patient beast's neck. Mr. Bock saw with much surprise that peculiar practice of coco-nut lands where a man leads about a monkey tied by a long cord, whose business is to climb the palms and twist off and drop the ripe nuts. As a study of instinct, it would be well if some naturalist would settle the disputed question whether the monkey knows of himself when the coco-nut in its thick husk is fit to pick, or, if not, how he is shown how to choose it.

Possibly, Mr. Bock may again find his way into the Indian Archipelago, and paint for us more natives and their arts. He has evidently the tact for dealing with these people, which perhaps accounts for his meeting with few of the "sensational" adventures which some may expect from the title of his book. The most amusing episode in it is the mission sent on his behalf to the Sultan of Passir to obtain two of the tailed men reported to live there. Not to tell the whole story, the reader may be reminded of the passage in *Waverley* about the chieftain with his "tail." Had a traveller a century or two ago, hearing of this remarkable fact, visited the Highlands in quest of a couple of specimens of tail-men, he might have fared worse than did Mr. Bock's emissary, the truthful Tjiropon, when he got to Passir and made his modest request to the Sultan.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

"Early Britain." *Anglo-Saxon Britain*. By Grant Allen. (S. P. C. K.)

It was inevitable that there should be a reaction against the Teutonic school of English history, which held that the English invaders of Britain practically exterminated the Romano-Celtic inhabitants, or drove them into the Western hills. The anthropologists pointed out that, while the Anglo-Saxons had round skulls, fair hair, light eyes, and a blonde complexion, a large part of our people at the present day, even in Eastern England, where the conquest was most complete, belong to a type of race that has long skulls, dark hair, black eyes, and brown complexion. Then, again, we have the evidence of Anglo-Saxon graves, which Rolleston summed up thus:—"I should be inclined to

think that wholesale massacres of the Romano-Britons were rare, and that wholesale importations of Anglo-Saxon women were not much more frequent." Again, it was remarked that our historical evidence about the English settlements in Britain is slight; and that, after all, even the Saxon Chronicle, compiled at Alfred's Court more than four centuries after the conquest, only speaks of massacres at Anderida (Pevensey) and a few other places, mostly in Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, and tells us nothing about Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia, or about the fate of Roman cities such as London, Lincoln, and York, which probably made terms with the invaders. In fact, the Welsh bards complain that the Loegrians, or Romanised Britons, "became as Saxons." The victories attributed to Arthur are all in the North or West. Moved by these replies, Mr. Freeman allowed that many Celts may have survived, but pointed out that in any case they were thoroughly Saxonised in language and institutions, and that the spirit, which is the life, of the nation has been English throughout.

The whole question now became one of degree, and Mr. Grant Allen has summed up the discussion with much skill. He leans to the theory that much Celtic blood survives among us, but agrees with Freeman and Stubbs that the conquered race became thoroughly English. It was long ago pointed out that the Celtic words in our language are very few, such as basket, bran, cabin, clout, knob, crock, flasket, flannel, gown, mattock, which are back-kitchen and back-garden words such as the Celtic women and serfs would naturally preserve. Perhaps more stress might have been laid on the Celtic words *dad*, *babe*, *lad*, *lass*, which show the influence of Celtic women. Boy and girl are of Low German, perhaps Frisian, origin, but are not used in literary Anglo-Saxon, which employs *knave* (child) and *maiden*, and they only occur two or three times in the English Bible. Mr. Allen notices how the English words were not strong enough to stand against their Norman-French equivalents, *uncle*, *aunt*, *cousin*, *nephew*, and *niece*. Yet it is curious to see how, amid all its modern elements, our language retains very early forms, even earlier than Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin. Thus *work* is earlier than *ἔργον*, and *star* than *tara*, *ἀστὴρ*, or *stella*.

Mr. Allen's chapters, ii., "The English by the Shores of the Baltic," and viii., "Heathen England," as well as chaps. xviii., xix., xx., on the Anglo-Saxon language, nomenclature, and literature, strike us as especially good; and chap. xxi., "Anglo-Saxon Influences in Modern Britain," sums up his view of the main question clearly. He says:—

"The Anglo-Saxons have contributed about one-half the blood of Britain or rather less; but they have contributed the whole framework of the language, and the whole social and political organisation; while, on the other hand, they have contributed hardly any of the civilisation and none of the religion."

Elsewhere he allows that the basis of our character as a nation is still Anglo-Saxon, and he might have allowed something more for the survival of local customs and feelings,

and for the ideas preserved in our folk-lore. Even in Cornwall hardly any Celtic folk-lore survives.

In chap. xi., "Christian England," stress should have been laid on the efforts of Boniface and the other devoted missionaries who Christianised Germany and the North. If Boniface was really born at Crediton (as stated in Bishop Grandisson's *Legenda* at Exeter) and educated at Exeter, it shows that the English colonies to the westward were stronger than is often allowed. Boniface was born about 680, an early date for such a colonisation. But the memory of the Celtic saints almost died out of Devonshire, and only survived in Cornwall, as the names of the chapels and parishes show; and Devonshire was thoroughly Saxonised in feeling and language. The account of the way in which the supremacy passed successively to Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, is clearly put. Perhaps more stress might be laid on Ethelbald of Mercia getting possession of London as one main source of Mercian influence (*Codex Diplomaticus* No. 78 = A.D. 734). Even when Alfred recovered London from the Danes, he entrusted it to his son-in-law, Ethelred of Mercia. Ethelbald's charter of 744 (No. 95) is possibly the first charter in Anglo-Saxon, and the first *group* of *genuine* charters dates from him. Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, has shown in an interesting paper how extensive the influence of Mercia was, even reaching into Cornwall. As to p. 100, where a mention occurs of the Picts as making piratical expeditions far into the South of England, is it not probable that they often came by sea? They were probably sea-pirates when Claudian, speaking of Theodosius' victories in 368-89, said:

"streamed with Saxon gore
The Orkneys, Pictish blood warmed Thule's shore,
And icy Erin wept her slaughtered Scots."

As to p. 154, did the Saxons continue to use only the original hand-quern in grinding corn? In p. 161, Mr. Allen inclines to follow Coote and others in tracing the guilds to Roman times, but Waitz is strongly against the possibility of this. In the account of the Danes it might be added that we have taken not a few words from them. Their words, *skin*, *heel*, *hair*, took the place of *fell*, *hough*, *fax* (which only survived in Fairfax). The Danish *are* replaced parts of our *be*, and *they*, *their*, *them*, replaced *hi*, *hir*, *hem* (except in the popular 'em). We also owe them law, skill, tiding, hustings, husband, swain, thrall, dale, ore, sky (*heaven* is English), and so on. An attempt has been made to assign *beer* to the Low Germans and *ale* to the Scandinavians, but *calu* is common in Anglo-Saxon before it occurs in Norse. In p. 195 it might be added that the personal names are compounded of two elements just as in Sanskrit, Greek, Celtic, and all other Aryan tongues, as Fick has shown, with the one singular exception of Latin, where the clan system caused family names, such as Cornelius, Valerius, &c., to prevail. Mr. Allen rightly points out the rarity of names with a single element, such as *Offa* and *Penda*. In p. 230 it is hardly correct to say that

modern English descends from the English of Ælfred and of Baeda. It rather descends from the Midland dialect. And, lastly, it will hardly be now allowed that (p. 233) "our jury is derived from an Anglo-Saxon custom."

But, as a whole, Mr. Allen's work strikes us as admirably executed, and we have read it with great pleasure. The "wars of the kites and crows" are sufficiently noticed, but the main stress is rightly laid on the growth of social and national life in the great mixed nation which has been created out of several races by a long common history, a long community of feeling in suffering as in success.

C. W. BOASE.

Lay Sermons. By John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. (Macmillan.)

How far the general character of preaching would be improved by the admission of laity into the pulpit is a question not easily answered. Possibly those who are most anxious to instruct their brethren might be found least competent to do so, and the congregation which holds that

"Dulness is sacred in a sound divine"

might prove very intolerant of the commonplace when it issued from a layman's lips. As, under present circumstances, the clergy are bound to preach both when the fire is hot within them and when it is impossible to kindle it, due allowance is made for their shortcomings; but the layman who takes upon himself the office of a preacher in this "age of theological disturbance and religious transition" must expect a severer criticism upon his unprovoked eloquence. Prof. Blackie—poet, scholar, politician, and essayist—would be sure to obtain an audience whether he should speak from the pulpit or the platform; and we do not doubt that the discourses contained in the volume before us were listened to with interest and attention. The Scottish love for long sermons is gratified, and there is sufficient novelty of thought and expression to qualify the mass of solid argument which might otherwise prove too heavy for the average hearer's acceptance. But, throughout, the Professor is the professor, and never rises—as we should describe the change of level—to the height of an eloquent divine.

The two sermons which come nearest to the ordinary meaning of the word are those on the Jewish Sabbath and upon Symbolism and Ceremonialism. The former contains a good deal that, from a Scottish point of view, is unorthodox; and toleration must have been put to a severe test by the expression of such sentiments as the following:—

"Supposing the Sunday free from the trammels of business and the tyranny of a professional train of ideas, how shall a man employ himself? A Christian of course will go to church [the Professor's "of course" is, we presume, true for Edinburgh; south of the Tweed statistics are against it], at least for one diet of the day; and he who is not a Christian will do so wisely also; for two reasons, first because Christianity is essentially an ethical religion, by the teachings of which every moral being may profit, and then because it is an unhappy thing for a man, a member of a social

organism, to withdraw himself from all part in that which, according to Socrates, is the most distinctive act of a reasoning animal—the acknowledgment of the great common source of all existence, of all reason, of all excellence. The necessity of the religious nature being gratified, a reasonable man is free to spend the remainder of the Lord's-day in the manner most beneficial to his own special well-being. If he is what is called a working-man—that is, a man who, by the hard labour of bone and muscle, feels himself much in want of a periodical cessation from all exertion—he may spend much part of the Sabbath most profitably by lying at length on a sofa, on a primrose bank, on a thymy hill-side, as his circumstances may allow. . . . Music and sketching in the country, easy social gatherings among friends, and healthy games, such as croquet, lawn tennis, golf, boating, though scarcely permitted by British usage, are contrary neither to the letter nor to the spirit of the Mosaic command, which, though not enjoined on Christians, has, from the wisest motives, been adopted into our code of social ethics. The same remark applies to the visitation of botanic gardens and public museums of art and science. . . ."

These were bold words wherewith to address a young men's Association upon a Sabbath evening, but they reflect the tone and temper of thought at the present time far more correctly than do the Professor's remarks upon Symbolism and Ceremonialism. He is wholly unable to enter into the feelings of those who find in such things a material help to religion. He has no sympathy with the large class of pious people who derive, or think that they derive, spiritual benefit from external forms. "Religious observances," Prof. Blackie says,

"are useful, and sacerdotal theologies are ingenious, even as painted glass is beautiful; but as vision is not in a normal state to him who enjoys the light of the sun, not amid the fragrant vegetation of green and golden Nature, but only through the gay motley of the glass, so neither will useful observances nor subtle theology beget a reasonable piety in the man whom the new birth has not redeemed from the slavery of human traditions into the perfect liberty of the sons of God. This is the alpha and the omega of all Evangelical doctrine."

The subjects of most of the other discourses are less theological. That upon "Landlords and Land Laws" resembles a sermon only in having a text from Scripture as its heading; and the same may be said for the sixty pages which treat of the Scottish Covenants and their trials. We need not say that the book, as a book, is well worth reading; and, though we may take exception to such phrases as "sweatful and blood-bedraggled history," and "the mumbo-jumbo of transubstantiation with which the Romanists have so befooled religion and strangled reason in the Mass," we are glad to know what a learned and thoughtful man thinks on the burning questions of the hour. The *Lay Sermons*, however, have not convinced us that the Professor's proper place is the pulpit.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

A Chequered Career; or, Fifteen Years in Australia and New Zealand. (Bentley.)

THE writer of this book, who naturally conceals his name, was brought up at Eton, and, succeeding in nothing at home, emigrated. After trying many walks of life, and none for long, he found that out of the fifteen years he passed in New Zealand and Australia the happiest were those in which he was coachman to a wealthy gentleman at Adelaide. He does not tell us why he left this situation, nor why he did not keep to domestic service. It was not that he disliked service, for he assures his readers that there are a great many less endurable situations in life than being servant to a gentleman, and that one would be astonished how quickly one gets into the habit of saying "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir," without any feeling of degradation. During these three years of service he was quite contented; and he looks back to them as the pleasantest resting-place in his nomadic life. Doubtless an Eton education helped to make him a better servant, but it is poor result of such an education, and bad interest for the money spent on it. We will not spoil the reader's pleasure by mentioning any more of the many occupations which go to make up this chequered career—chequered it is, truly! but not diversified by any good fortune.

The author's adventures make an amusing volume, and we are willing to accept the assurance at the beginning of this book that it is a plain statement of facts. He recounts his misfortunes with unflinching good humour, and he is not soured by want of success, for he remarks that

"it is a thing worthy of note that in all my curious experiences I should have fallen in with such a pleasant lot of people. It makes one feel that it is a kindly old world, and that the majority of our troubles are of our own making." He is a rolling stone, and probably not a bad specimen of the usual run of young fellows who, brought up as gentlemen, and able to do nothing in England, take to the colonies as a *pis aller*, hoping, they cannot tell why, that a stroke of good luck will turn up for them somewhere. Some of these sink lower and lower till they disappear altogether, and we remember the case of a young man of the highest birth who ended his days as a shoe-black in one of the Australian towns. The author is emphatic in his warnings to such men as these. If they once begin to go down hill in Australia they will arrive at their destination in about half the time they would take in the old country; and, if children do not behave themselves under their parents' wing at home, there is little hope of their redemption in a climate where the temptation to indulge in every excess is a thousand times stronger than in England.

The writer gives as frightful an account as others have before him of the drunkenness in the Australian bush, of the way in which the stock men are pillaged and ruined in body and mind. Everybody drinks; even the station-managers and overseers have their occasional "bursts." It is actually believed that a "periodical drunk" counteracts the evil effect of living so much on animal, without sufficient vegetable, food; and what they drink are the vilest compounds, adulterated in every possible way, and brought up to proof with

spirits of wine. The keepers of the grog-shanties are no exception to the rule, only they seem to get drunk more cheaply, as they are always treated by their customers. Australia is not the country for the idle or the unsteady; but for those who are willing to work, and will accept the first thing that turns up, there is no better place. Wages are high, work plentiful, food cheaper than in England (especially meat), and the climate not to be equalled. Our author has some sensible remarks on the treatment of domestic servants, founded on his own personal experience, and equally applicable to Australia and England. Certainly Australia is the paradise of servants, yet how few go out. He also makes some strong observations on the state of the merchant seamen. The life of a sailor before the mast is that of a dog; and little better off are the apprentices, who are supposed to be young gentlemen, and who are employed on all sorts of dirty menial work to save the expense of ship-boys. Parents should be careful to what ship-owners they apprentice their sons if they wish them to retain the character and habits of gentlemen.

We trust the writer, who has now returned to England, will be more successful in the future than he has been in the past; and we would advise him, if he finds any congenial occupation, to stick to it.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

Papers of the Manchester Literary Club.
Vol. VII. (Manchester: Heywood & Son.)

EACH series of papers which is issued by the members of the Manchester Literary Club shows an improvement on its predecessor, and the latest volume marks a greater stride than any of its forerunners. The subjects which are discussed at their weekly meetings become every year of more varied interest, and are handled with greater force and freedom. There was a time when every town in England of twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants contained a *coterie* of literary and artistic students, who met together for social converse at stated periods, and discussed the progress of the arts which they loved. The course of life has changed, and there never was less unanimity of study in our country towns than exists at present. Archaeological and scientific associations may be found in all the large counties of England; but if there still survives any club for literature and art which can compare with the Manchester Literary Club its name is unknown to us.

Most of the members are active in business as well as in literature, and a continuous residence of some months in Manchester leads to an intenser appreciation of the natural beauties which can be reached in a railway ride of a few hours from Cottonopolis. North or South Wales and the Lakes are their happy hunting-grounds, and in this volume there are vivid descriptions of delightful days spent in those parts. From Lancashire pens have come within the last few years three of the most charming works on rural life which are extant in the national literature. What other county can show three volumes so instinct with love of country life as Mrs. Potter's *Lancashire Memories*, Mr. H. A. Bright's

Year in a Lancashire Garden, and Mr. George Milner's *Country Pleasures*? The same influence which produces this absorbing passion for the country inspires the Manchester man with a veneration for the poetry of Wordsworth. It needed not the evidence of Mr. Mortimer's ingenious paper on the sonnet beginning with "The world is too much with us" to show that lovers of Wordsworth abound in Manchester. The proofs may be found in nearly every page of this volume.

While the members of the Club spend their holidays in Wales or amid the Lakes they do not neglect the history of their own town or the counties around it. Mr. J. E. Bailey's paper on the old Cheshire family of Warburton supplies an interesting summary of the achievements of the race for nearly six centuries. The present representative is well known as a poet and an antiquary who rejoices in the possession of many precious relics of English worthies in bygone years. At Arley Hall are preserved letters from Waller to Evelyn, from Hobbes at Chatsworth, and from Coleridge on the authorship of "The Devil's Walk." A catalogue of the family charters has been printed; cannot Mr. Egerton Warburton be persuaded to publish his MS. curiosities for the good of the world at large? Side by side with this description of the Warburtons may be placed Mr. Sutton's catalogue of Manchester bibliography in 1880. Local books attract much more attention now than was the case a few years ago, and until a complete record of Manchester authors has been published it is the duty of the Club to arrange for the compilation of similar lists periodically. To Mr. Sutton his fellow-members are also indebted for a bibliography of George Eliot which forms a mine of wealth for her future biographer, and must save him many a day's drudgery. When George Eliot was taken from us the members of the Manchester Club devoted an evening to the consideration of her works and to the local dialect which she used in her novels.

There are many other essays in this collection to which we have not been able to refer; but there is not one that will not repay perusal. Most of these essayists are devoted to patient research and study, and their present productions are the labours of their idler hours. Both in their lighter and their more laboured works they can face the natural enemies of authorhood, the critics, without fear and without shame.

W. P. COURTNEY.

Dialect and other Poems. By Ben Preston.
With a Glossary of the Local Words.
(London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Bradford: Brear.)

MR. PRESTON has been for many years well known in his own neighbourhood as a writer of verses in that form of the dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire which is spoken at and near Bradford. He has from time to time also written short poems in the current English. Both the one and the other are distinctly marked off from the mass of printed matter called poetry in advertisements—things which are duly printed and published, but never read by any mortal except him whose duty it is to correct the proofs, and it may be also by some over-conscientious

reviewer. Mr. Preston's verse is certainly poetry of a genuine character, though not of a high order. It does not in the least remind us of Burns, Clare, or even Barnes, but it is sweet to the ear, and the ideas have evidently come from the heart or the imagination, not from the memory or the note-book. Comparisons in such cases, if not odious, are commonly silly; we may say, however, that, although there is little direct likeness, there is distinct analogy between these poems and a book issued some thirty years ago by Mr. George Murray, called *Islaford, and other Poems*. It never attracted, as a whole, much attention beyond the confines of a narrow region in Scotland; but one of the songs therein, "King Care," has, we have been told, become so popular as to be issued in the North as a broadside.

Mr. Preston's poems were, we believe, originally printed in newspapers and local magazines, and so regardless has he been of their preservation that we owe their appearance in a volume, not to the author, but to the loving care of a friend, "by whose patient labours most of the pieces have been dug out of various sepulchres, in which for more than a quarter of a century they have been quietly inurned."

To write in dialect is at no time an easy matter for anyone who has got to communicate ideas that are not exceedingly familiar. The Yorkshire forms of speech present certain difficulties which vanish when we get farther North. Scotch is to some extent a written tongue, and the Scotch forms of spelling will, with slight variation, answer for the tongues of Northumberland and Durham. It is not so when we enter the West Riding, where, though the vocabulary may be in a great degree the same, the pronunciation is so different that the writer has to invent a system of spelling for himself. Mr. Preston has done this successfully, inasmuch as he conveys a clear enough idea of the way the words are sounded; but his spelling looks so strange that we fear many persons will be repelled from what would otherwise be a treat by the uncouth manner in which it is served. The first poem in the book, "Natterin' Nan," cannot but be a severe trial to those whose ways have been the ways of "polite" English. We do not think it by any means the most favourable example of the author's powers. The poem which begins with the following lines is far better and much easier to read:—

"Come to thy gronny, doy, come to thy gronny,
Bless tha, to me tha'rt as pratty as onny;
Mutherlass bairn of a dowter unwed,
Little tha knaws, doy, the tears 'at I've shed,
Trials I've knawn boath for t'heart an' for t'head
Shortnass o' wark, ey an' shortnass o' bread."

Doy, it should be noted, is a word equivalent to joy or darling, and is a term of endearment applied to children.

There is not a dialect poem in the book from which we should not like to quote, for, when the whole subject is not to our taste, there are always little touches of humour or pathos which are well worth carrying away in the memory. The idea of the man who would

"drink what 'ud fill a draw-well"

is exquisite. If it occurred in Rabelais it

would have been quoted a hundred times as a specimen of his wonderful powers of humour. The rich manufacturer whose

"Horses an' carriages nips him so bare
Whol he 'ardly can thoil to gie wage"

is a one-sided picture which it is not easy to forget.

There is a useful Glossary at the end of the book, compiled by Mr. W. G. Hird, which seems to be very fairly accurate. The introductory observations should, however, have been submitted to someone who had a wider knowledge of the science of language than Mr. Hird pretends to.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

RECENT VERSE.

The Upland Tarn. (Edinburgh: Douglas.) This is a book which requires a certain arrest of judgment before it can be properly criticised. It calls itself a village idyll, and is, in point of fact, a tale in verse, giving the history of a village maiden who, by the treachery of her cousin, is led to believe that a worthy suitor is unfaithful to her, and, in consequence, marries an unworthy one, and finally, rendered miserable by the loss of her love and the misconduct of her husband, seeks a refuge in the "Upland Tarn." It is very carefully written, and in an unusual variety of metre, ranging from the Spenserian stanza through all sorts of combinations to the ballad measure of trochaic eights and sevens. Every now and then there are passages of the elaborate kind which are not commonplace; and, in the more pedestrian sections, there are phrases such as this:—

"Of Roger's health they could not tell:
If being drunk was being well,
Then he was well indeed"

—which serve as salt to redeem a certain oversimplicity especially apparent in the utterances of the luckless Edith Wood. On the whole, we have not often read a book on the positive merits of which it was less easy to decide. The rules of art in such a case demand the unfavourable, rather than the favourable, verdict; but we are inclined to believe that there are the makings of a poet in the author of *The Upland Tarn*.

Honey from the Weed. By Mary Cowden Clarke. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Mrs. Cowden Clarke is too intimately connected with some of the greatest names of English literature in the nineteenth century, and has produced too much work of merit in her long life, not to deserve a respectful greeting for anything which she chooses to put forth in her old age. Much of this volume consists of tales in verse. But the shorter poems in it are of greater merit, and we may especially mention a touching series of sonnets written to her husband at various dates.

Poems and Lyrics for Idle Hours. By Charlotte A. Price. (F. V. White.) This book is one of those entirely unpretentious collections of domestic poems, or poems of the affections, as we think they are called, which there is very little need to examine very rigidly or seriously. Miss Price is not always careful of that Scylla of the minor bard—phraseology which has a ludicrous association. Thus a rather pretty poem on the prettily named River Windrush (how many people, except those familiar with Oxfordshire and industrious young persons fresh from their geographies, know where the Windrush is?) is not improved by the line, "fine old ruins of the priory," because "fine old" is a phrase unfortunately consecrated irrecoverably to burlesques and advertisements.

Moods. (Glasgow: MacLehose.) The author

of *Moods* acknowledges no previous work; but there is a poem in his volume which seems to show that he has exposed his legs to critical arrows before. He forgives his critic (as a Christian, as Rowena would say), and charitably opines that the hiring misjudged him because he was insufficiently paid, and therefore could not make a proper examination. As the poem in which these remarks are made begins,

"Oh honest critic, you shall hear
Of thy dull censure no complaint,"

our honest colleague, whoever he may be, seems to have rather a good opportunity for a fresh onslaught on the author of *Moods*. The book, however, despite this and many other awkwardnesses of expression, is not destitute of merit. Most of the poems which it contains are in the *In Memoriam* metre, and despite the almost inevitable note of imitation, are frequently thoughtful and sometimes pathetic. There are attempts in other metres, but they are not, as a rule, very successful.

Songs in the South. By Rennell Rodd. (David Bogue.) Mr. Rennell Rodd is one of the latest poets who has refused *perituras ignoscere chartas*, and such pretty paper, too! It is nicely *vergé*; and it is folded in a delightful small quarto, more provocative than ever of the horrid desire which comes upon critics to use such books palimpsest fashion. Mr. Rodd, however, is not a singer calculated to stir up bile. He is very harmless and rather musical, so much so that we have sought painfully for something quotable, and found it not. We could wish to know why he has put the name "Althea" at the head of a sonnet which can hardly refer to anybody but Acte; but, after all, *il en est le maître*. He is at least not absurd, and he is, as we have said, rather tuneful.

Xantippe, and other Poems. By Amy Levy. (Cambridge: Johnson.) Here is another very tiny volume, prettily got up. The title-poem is really good, Miss Levy having (not, indeed, for the first time) put Xantippe's side of the question forcibly, and in very good verse. But she has rather overlooked the genuine kindness of the *Memorabilia* scene with Lamproles; and we should really like to know what made her depict Alcibiades as "holding a brazen amphor." Is she under the impression that the undergraduates of Trinity drink out of nine-gallon casks? And where did she hear of an amphora of brass?

Poems. By Percy Tunnicliffe Cowley. (Trübner.) Mr. Cowley informs us in his title-page, on the authority of Montesquieu, that

"A good writer
Does not write as people write,
But as he writes."

Why the poor President should be spaced in this eccentric fashion we do not pretend to know. But it is clear that Mr. Cowley is going to show us how a good writer writes, and we are cheerful. Man, however, is doomed to disappointment; and, though we should not venture to say that the writing is not that of a good writer, if it is we certainly prefer the bad ones. Here is a complete specimen of good writing.

"ODE TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"Oh! fairyland of flowers,
Of paradisaal bowers,
Most lovely isle,
Thou, whereon Nature shines,
And where the ocean brines
So softly smile,
Where, by the slipping of the land,
Thou art a picture all in all
With ivy clinging by the wayside wall.
Old Bonchurch, too, its silent pool
Whereon doth sit the lordly swan
Gazing at the passer-by,
Smiling at the wisest eye
Scorning the fool."

We wonder what the expression of the countenance of the Bonchurch swan is when Mr. Percy Tunncliffe Cowley passes by.

Songs after Sunset. By Joseph S. Fletcher. (W. Poole.) We have a dim idea that we once saw something of Mr. Fletcher's before, and that we thought there was something in him. In this tiny volume there are but some fifty pages, with perhaps twelve lines on a page. There is something in it still; but it is not yet of more than an embryonic kind. Mr. Fletcher wants keeping, and it would be doing him no kindness to broach his unripe wine.

The Western Shore. By J. J. Chillingworth. (Dublin: Gill.) Mr. Chillingworth, in a polite Preface, invites critics to tell him whether it is worth while for him to try again. We shall not take the responsibility of stifling him in his poetic cradle; but he has a good deal to learn. Despite an erudite correspondent of the ACADEMY, it is impossible to accept "world" as the equivalent of two syllables; and the word "despicion" is dangerously inusitate. A more lengthened specimen of Mr. Chillingworth's style will show that it requires a little chastening. At present it lacks (to mention nothing else) the trivial, but perhaps indispensable, quality of construableness:—

"O source of saints, but sorrow's mother now,
The victim fillet binds whose pallid brow,
That son of thine that heard thy wailing cry,
Thy plundered homes, thy deserts did descry,
Fed here his fancy; but his pencil chose
To paint some wrongs with but imagined woes.
Hadst thou his sweetness and his powers been lent,
Was his fair fullness on thy sorrows spent.
Then had my muse not ta'en her upward flight,
He had absorbed all essence in her height."

Mr. Chillingworth should offer a prize for a scholiast of his poems.

Dorothy's Troth. By E. Ridgway. (Bentley.) The author of *Dorothy's Troth* appears to think that the difference between poetry and prose is that the former is exempt from the rules of grammar. The present reviewer boasts himself to be as competent as another at making sense out of an English chorus to the *Supplices*, but he confesses that the three stanzas following beat him completely:—

"Grey breaks the winter dawn,
O'er hill and vale
On ghostly sail
That glides as ghost forlorn.
"Through soft thin clouds that float
In pearly mist
The sea hath kissed
Then curled about the boat;
"O'er stretch of purpled moor
Mid jutting land
The sea hath spanned
In islets from the shore."

We defy a jury of inspectors of schools to parse this, though the general meaning is, of course, clear.

The Villa by the Sea, &c. By J. Hedderwick, LL.D. Dr. Hedderwick tells us that he has not produced a book of verse for twenty-two years. Without any desire to be flippant, we cannot help saying that another twenty-two might have elapsed before the appearance of this volume without the world suffering any serious loss. "The Villa by the Sea" itself is a poem of a semi-narrative character, which extends to a hundred pages, in this stanza:

"Could I paint like an Apelles,
Or evolve a poet's skill,
I, the unknown Walter Mellis,
Might a goodly canvas fill."

Now it is very doubtful whether any poet who ever lived could keep up this particularly trying metre for a hundred pages on a single

theme without growing wearisome, and it is quite certain that no one can do so who talks about "evolving a poet's skill," or who fails to see that poets have nothing to do with filling canvases, either big or little, in the literal sense, while painters have. The rest of the volume, we are sorry to say, does not belie the uncomfortable anticipations aroused by the first stanza.

The World Redeemed. By W. T. Matson. (Portsmouth: Annett; London: Elliot Stock.) It is an invariable rule with us never to criticise sacred poetry unless it be either very good or very bad. Mr. Matson may take the benefit of this rule. He has rather endangered himself by adding some miscellaneous efforts to his *World Redeemed*; but they are not bad enough to deserve the wheel, though they escape that fate only by a hair's breadth.

Gleanings from the Blue. (Hertford.) This little book contains selections from the school magazine of Christ's Hospital for the last ten years. Such things lie outside of the ordinary region of criticism; but, speaking with a fair knowledge of the class, we can say honestly that the schoolfellows of Lamb and Coleridge have no reason to fear comparison of their magazine with others of its kind.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear that the Curators of the Bodleian have postponed the election of a librarian until next year. It seems impossible for an Oxford board to make up its mind even as to the date when it will make up its mind.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Robert Browning has a new volume of *Dramatic Idyls* in hand. We believe that it will be ready early in the new year.

THERE is, we are informed, no truth in reports which have recently been published, to the effect that Mr. Emerson contemplates an early visit to this country.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in the press, and will publish early in the coming year, an edition of *Select Tales from Grimm*, newly translated by Miss Lucy Crane, and very fully illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane, who has been engaged upon the work for several years.

SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON has become one of the vice-presidents of the Browning Society.

THE life of Sir Christopher Wren, just published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., seems an occasion to remind our readers that several letters between Bishop Wren (uncle of the architect) and the Primate Laud exist in Lambeth Palace Library. In the picture gallery hangs a small full-length portrait of Dr. Wren, Dean of Windsor, similar to the print in the *Parentalia*. It is supposed that Wren designed the fine roof of the Great Hall (Juxon's); and there are other indications of his skill in that building. A MS. account of the rebuilding of St. Paul's after the Great Fire of London is here preserved, which possesses much architectural interest.

IT is generally understood in Scotland that Dr. Lees, the author of *Stronbug*, is not the only clergyman of note who has lately appeared as a writer of fiction. One Glasgow clergyman has already published a novel, and it is believed that another will, ere very long, follow in his footsteps.

WE hear that among the forthcoming parts of the *Anecdota Oxoniensia* series will be an essay on The English Manuscripts of the Nicomachean Ethics, described in their Relation to Bekker's Manuscripts and to other Sources, by Mr. J. A. Stewart, of Christ Church; and a

Hebrew Commentary of the eleventh century on Ezra and Nehemiah, by Rabbi Saadiah, edited, from three Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, by Mr. H. J. Mathews, of Exeter College.

WE are glad to hear that the long-felt want of a really adequate English *Life of Handel* is about to be filled up by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, whose articles in *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* have attracted attention in the musical world. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. BROWNING has consented to supply *The Century* (*Scribner's Monthly*) with a series of extremely interesting data regarding his development and literary career from childhood to the date of his marriage. These are embodied in an article which will appear in the December number, with two original portraits by Mr. R. Lehmann.

WE hear that a rendering in French of the Book of Ecclesiastes, with an elaborate Introduction, may be expected from M. Ernest Renan towards the close of the present year.

THE New Shakspeare Society's books for this year are being completed, and will be issued in December. For the third part of Mr. Furnivall's edition of "*Harrison's Description of England, 1577-87*," Mr. W. Niven, the architect, has written a paper on the Houses of Queen Elizabeth's time, with a list of all the architects then known.

MR. T. C. JACK, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish vol. i. of the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland—Statistical, Biographical, and Historical*. The work, to extend over six volumes, is edited by Mr. F. Hinde Groome, and will comprise introductory articles, by specialists, on the geology and mineralogy of Scotland, its agriculture, botany, and natural history, its civil and ecclesiastical history, its language and literature, &c. We may add that Mr. Groome, whose name is perhaps best known to our readers in another connexion, as the author of the article "Gipsies" in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has been residing for some years in Edinburgh, and that he worked, as sub-editor under Dr. J. M. Ross, upon that excellent popular encyclopædia *The Globe*.

PROF. A. J. CHURCH's book for this winter will be published almost immediately by Messrs. Seeley and Co. It is entitled *The Story of the Persian War*.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly issue a novel, in three volumes, entitled *Time and Chance*, by Mrs. Tom Kelly, and *The Silver Link*, by Mrs. Houston, author of *Recommended to Mercy*, &c., also in three volumes.

A NEW work from the pen of Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club, will appear at an early date under the title of *The Book of Oddities*, uniform with his popular *Punishments in the Olden Time*. It will contain chapters on remarkable characters, singular customs, quaint rhymes, curious epitaphs, odd showers, whimsical wills, &c., &c.

MR. F. PITMAN will soon have ready a Christmas annual in shorthand under the title of *All in the Downs*. It will contain contributions from Horace Weir, Cornelius Walford, William Andrews, W. Davenport Adams, T. B. Trowsdale, John Brent, F.S.A., Harry Blyth, and others, and will be profusely illustrated. Mr. William Goddard is the editor. We understand this is the first annual issued in shorthand.

THE first edition of Mr. A. G. Murdoch's contribution to poetical and biographical literature, entitled *Living and Recent Scottish Poets*, is exhausted, and a new and improved edition,

illustrated with portraits, &c., is in the press. His story, written for the newspapers under the title of *The Bells o' Mauchline*, will be reproduced at an early date in a volume. Mr. Murdoch is now writing for the *Dundee Weekly News* a tale relating to Glasgow life.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL are now the publishers of the *Burlington*. To the next number Mr. Horace Weir will contribute a story dealing with a great colliery disaster in Derbyshire.

A NEW penny weekly paper is announced to appear on December 15, to be called *The Outlook, and Record of the Churches*. It will give special attention to the operations of Presbyterian Churches, but will at the same time notice the movements, ecclesiastical, missionary, and philanthropic, in other Christian communities.

ON the former prices of Shakspeare's plays, to which we have from time to time alluded, Mr. W. G. Stone sends us a note from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813, part i., p. 131, showing that among the books collected by Sir Kenelm Digby, afterwards possessed by Lord Bristol, and sold in 1680, was a copy of the Second Folio of Shakspeare's plays (1632), and that it fetched 14s.

THE meetings of the Browning Society will be open to the public during this session. They are held at University College on the last Friday of the month, at 8 p.m. There will be no meeting in December. The paper on Friday, November 25, will be by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, on "The Genius and Works of Robert Browning."

THE Dante Society of Cambridge, U.S., is now ready to begin printing the hitherto unpublished Commentary on the *Divina Commedia* by Benvenuto da Imola, of which we have already made mention. A special copy has been made from the MS. in the Laurentian Library at Florence. It is expected to make three octavo volumes of about 500 pages each; and the price to subscribers will be five dollars (£1) per volume. In England, Messrs. Trübner and Co. are authorised to receive subscriptions.

THE biography of the late Mr. George Ripley, LL.D., the founder of "Brook Farm" (associated with the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne and others), is being written by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

M. KONYI, the chief of the stenographic bureau of the Hungarian Parliament, is collecting and editing the speeches of Francis Deák, with explanatory notes and documents. The first volume has just appeared. It contains 176 speeches, of which 153 were delivered before the Diets of 1832-36 and of 1839-40, and the rest before the County Assembly of Zala. These speeches have been hitherto inaccessible to the Hungarian public, buried in parliamentary and municipal proceedings, and in great part preserved only in MS. Hungarians speak in terms of praise of the way in which M. Konyi has done his work of selecting and annotating.

As a practical result of the recent American Congress at Madrid, it is proposed to publish, under the title of "Biblioteca de los Americanistas," a series of works connected with the history and the languages of the New World. Some of these have been printed long ago, but are now excessively rare; others are still in MS. The list put forward contains about thirty volumes dealing with history, and about twelve with languages. Each will have a short bibliography, notes, and an index. The first to appear, announced for the end of December, will be the *Recordación florida* of Capitán Fuentes y Guzmán (MS. 1690). The edition will be limited to 500 numbered copies; and

intending subscribers should address themselves to D. José Santaló, calle de la Colegiata 6, Madrid.

THE second and concluding volume has just appeared (Ghent: A. Braeckman) of the *Histoire et Théorie de la Musique de l'Antiquité*, upon which M. Gevaert, director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, has been engaged for the past ten years.

SIGNOR ENRICO NARDUCCI, librarian of the Alessandrina, has conceived the project of compiling an alphabetical catalogue of all the printed books in all the libraries of Italy. With this view he has sent round a circular to his fellow-librarians, requesting them to fill up a form with the titles of the books in their charge commencing with the syllable "ab." He also hopes to obtain the support of the Italian Government.

WE understand that the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of the facsimile reprint of the original edition of *Goody Two Shoes*, edited by Mr. Charles Welsh, which has recently been published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran.

THE fifteenth volume of the *Biblical Museum*, completing the Old Testament section of the work, and containing a very copious Index to the whole, is announced as just ready for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

THE following is the final list of candidates for the three vacant *fauteuils* in the Académie française, which are to be filled up on December 8:—MM. Pasteur, Sully-Prudhomme, François Coppée, de Mazade, Cherbuliez, Paul Janet, Manuel, and Maquet. Contrary to the usual custom, all of these will be regarded as standing for each vacancy, though the elections must, of course, be distinct and several.

M. HAURÉAU has communicated a paper to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in which he aims at proving that all the poems, whether printed or in MS., associated with the name of St. Bernard of Clairvaux are wrongly ascribed to him. More especially does he allege this of the collection of six pieces which passes under the title of *De contemptu mundi*.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET's new novel, *Numa Roumestan*, is having an extraordinary success just now, partly because it is supposed to contain a portrait of M. Gambetta. But complaints are being made about the great differences in price charged for it in various countries. The original is published in France for three francs and a-half (which may be profitably compared with the nominal price of our own three-volume novels); an Italian translation is announced for one franc; while for the German translation eight marks, or ten francs, is asked, with a portrait of the author thrown in.

M. TAMIZEY DE LARROQUE, who is known as the author of a series of books entitled "Les Correspondants de Peirese," has just issued a collection of the French letters hitherto unpublished of Joseph Scaliger. He also promises an edition, with notes, of the *Epistres françaises des personnages illustres et doctes à Joseph Juste de la Scala mises en lumière par Jacques de Reves* (Harderwyck, 1624).

M. E. CHARVERIAT has published, at Lyons, a treatise upon the history of the constitution of Cologne during the Middle Ages, chiefly based upon German sources, from which it appears that Cologne enjoyed a regulation equivalent to our own statute of *habeas corpus* from as early a date as 1513.

M. A. TUTEY, of the national archives at Paris, has just published, at the charges of the Ministry of Public Instruction, a collection of wills registered with the Parliament of Paris

during the reign of Charles VI. Forty-eight wills are printed in full, beginning with the year 1400.

FOR the series of the "Grande Bibliothèque provençale" (Aix: Guitton-Talamel), M. Albert Savine is preparing an edition of the *Comédies et Poèmes de Cabanes* after the unpublished MS. in the Bibliothèque Méjanes.

GERMAN JOTTINGS.

IN reply to the repeated wishes expressed on the subject, we are authorised to state that the late Theodor Benfey charged his daughter with the collection and republication of those of his papers which are dispersed in different periodicals. Where it is desirable, she will be assisted by a former pupil of Prof. Benfey.

DR. GEORG EEBERS, the well-known author of *Uarda*, *Homo Sum*, and *An Egyptian Princess*, has written a new novel, entitled *Die Frau Bürgermeisterin*, which will appear at the end of the present month. He has forsaken his favourite materials from Egyptian history, the story being based upon a romantic episode in the history of the Low Countries during the sixteenth century. An English translation of the book has already been begun by Miss Julie Sutter, the translator of Björnson's tale, *Synnöve Solbakken*, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

THE great dictionary begun by the brothers Grimm is advancing but slowly. M. Heyne and R. Hildebrand, the two regular editors, are engaged respectively upon the letters M and G; while Prof. Lexer, of Würzburg, to whom has been assigned the letter N, has just brought out a fasciculus of 192 pages, carried as far as "Nachtigalstimme."

THE first volume has just appeared (Berlin: Weidmann) of the seventh edition in German of Mommsen's *History of Rome*.

HERR FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT, who has won a considerable reputation as the author of *Mirza-Schaffy*, has sent to the press a new volume of poems, entitled *Aus Morgen- und Abendland*, which will appear before Christmas. It contains poems treating of Western as well as Eastern subjects, some being suggested also by the New World, which the author visited some time ago.

UNDER the title of *Handbuch der theologischen Wissenschaften in encyclopädisch-historischer Darstellung*, a new theological encyclopaedia, of an apologetic character, is announced by Herr C. H. Beck, of Nordlingen. It consists of three volumes, of which the first will be published in February of next year. The editor is Prof. Zöckler, of Griefswald; and among the contributors are Profs. Luthardt, Harnack, Cremer, von Zezschwitz, Volck, Grau, Kübel, and Stack.

HERR KOHLER, sub-librarian of the University Library at Munich, has edited a reprint (Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr) of the *Teutsche Grammatica* of Valentin Ickelsamer, which is the earliest German grammar known to exist. This reprint is from the copy in the Munich Library, which bears no date, but is generally assigned to the year 1531.

PROF. PAUL HAUPT has just published (Leipzig: Hinrichs) *Der keilinschriftliche Sumpfthubericht, eine Episode des babylonischen Nimrod-epos*. This is a popular pamphlet, which the writer proposes to follow up with a text of the flood-tablets, a translation, and notes.

ADOLF FERNWERTH, the editor of the *Carmina Gurana*, is preparing for publication a collection of Latin amatory and drinking songs, ranging in date from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, under the title *Ubi sunt*

qui ante nos in mundo fuere (Würzburg: Staber).

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that M. Auguste Jundt has published (Strassburg: Schmidt) an interesting work upon the dramas performed in the high school at Strasbourg during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of which Gervinus wrote "das Beste was die Gelehrten mit ihren Schülern in Schauspiele geleistet, ist in Strassburg geschehen." M. Jundt gives the titles of twenty-seven "Schul-dramen" acted between 1538 and 1621, of which eighteen treat of religious and nine of secular subjects.

ON December 1 an important collection of drawings, rare books, and other objects of artistic and literary interest will be sold by auction at the Art Institute of Lepke in Berlin. In the catalogue we notice specially many French etchings of the eighteenth century, a series of engravings illustrating the history of Prussia, and a number of English portraits. Among the artists represented are A. Longhi, Desnoyères, Poilly, Cornel Floris, Aldegrevier, Bartolozzi, Claude Lorraine, M. Anton Raimondi, Chodowiecki, Edelinck, R. Morghen, and Greuze. The books, which are mostly handsomely illustrated and bound in morocco, include Florian's *Nouvelles Nouvelles*; P. Corneille's *Théâtre avec les Commentaires de Voltaire*, with thirty-five engravings (1797); Vernon's *Campagnes de Louis XV.*; and Lavater's *Physiognomische Fragmente*. There are also several block-books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a *Biblia Germanica* (Nuremberg, 1483), and the tales of Boccaccio translated by Steinhovel and illustrated (1543).

ORIGINAL VERSE.

[THE following sonnet, which recently appeared in the *New York Tribune*, seems to us to be worth reprinting in England, not only on account of its literary merit, but because we believe that it represents accurately a sentiment very general at the present time in the United States. That the death of Gen. Garfield and the sympathy shown by the Queen have drawn the two nations together more closely than any event since the separation is an unquestioned fact, and one over which we may well rejoice, however we deplore the price.]

"VICTORIA.

"O Queen!—Nay more than queen—O woman grand!

The brightest jewels in thy diadem
Grow dim before thy tears. Recrowned by them

The woman ranks the queen, and doth command
A stricken Nation's love. The Motherland

Seems nearer now, since o'er the ocean's swell
Was borne the sound of our sad, tolling bell,
And thou and thine mourners with us did stand.

'God save the Queen!'—The queen and woman,
too!

Grant length of days, a happy, peaceful reign,
To one who joined with us in sorrow true,

And bowed her crown'd head above our slain.
Henceforth upon her shield this legend stands:
'Tis better, far, to conquer hearts than lands.

"A. P. WILLIAMS."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG.

THE ranks of those who took part in the social and political struggles of the past generation are being rapidly thinned. It was but a week ago that another volume of *Miscellaneous Essays* from the pen of Mr. W. R. Greg was published by Messrs. Triibner; and, before a busy world has found time to study their contents, it is called upon to mourn over the loss of their author. Mr. Greg was the fifth and

youngest son of Mr. Samuel Greg of Manchester, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. Adam Lightbody, of Liverpool. He was born at Manchester in 1809, and, through his parents, was connected with many of the most influential families of Lancashire. By his marriage, in 1835, with Lucy, daughter of William Henry, M.D., of Manchester, this connexion with the county palatine was still further strengthened. His first appearance in the world of literature was in 1840, when he published a work descriptive of the *Efforts for the Extinction of the African Slave Trade*, and this was almost immediately followed (as was not unnatural for a man whose family-roots were deep-planted in the world of Manchester, and whose thoughts were ever engrossed in the study of the burning questions of the day) by some pamphlets on behalf of the Anti Corn Law League. For some years after this period Mr. Greg was but little known in London life. *The Creed of Christendom*, which appeared in 1851, and has since been twice reprinted, introduced his name to a wider circle of readers, and from that time his opinions, by means of his papers in the *Edinburgh* and other Reviews, and his collected volumes of essays, have become familiar to his countrymen. The most popular of all his works was his volume on the *Enigmas of Life*, which was first published in 1872, and in the course of the next three years had passed through eight editions. Another volume of his essays which attracted to itself considerable attention, not only from its own merits, but also from the circumstance that its publication coincided with a change in the governing spirit of England, was issued under the expressive title of *Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra* (1874). As a thinker who could enter into a patient investigation of the questions of the day, and could bring to bear upon them a minute and searching criticism, Mr. Greg was without rival in his age. He will not be remembered in the years to come as the originator of any striking theory, or as the creator of any new school of thought; but everyone who wishes for information on the social and religious questions which agitated men's minds during the last forty years must study and re-study Mr. Greg's books. They were all written in a clear and entertaining style; and those who believe that a writer's powers of expression are heightened by his mixing in a busy world will find a confirmation of their views in the fact that Mr. Greg was first a Commissioner of Customs and afterwards the Controller of the Stationery Office. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. James Wilson, the well-known political economist.

W. P. COURTNEY.

GIOVANNI RUFFINI.

ON the 3rd inst., at Taggia, near San Remo, died Giovanni Ruffini, the patriot novelist, at the age of seventy-four. For many years ill-health had confined him to a secluded life on the sunny shore so eloquently described in *Doctor Antonio*, and he had somewhat slipped out of sight of the Italian literary world. Ruffini's position as a writer was always an exceptional one. An Italian writing in English, treating of Italian themes for an English public, and with the avowed purpose of enlisting English sympathy in the cause of Italian freedom, he shared the fate of all who write for a purpose, and his quickly earned fame passed away with the transition period that had given it birth. His first book, *Lorenzo Benoni*, mainly founded on events of his own youth, owed much of its popularity to the moment of its appearance, for, published in 1853, it caught at its height the tide of English enthusiasm for the Italian cause. A graphic picture of Italian life, penned in idiomatic English by a high-minded

gentleman earning the bread of exile as a teacher of his native tongue, it aroused general as well as literary interest. And when it was known that the adventures and escape of Lorenzo Benoni were actually part of the author's own experiences that interest increased. Stimulated by this first success, Signor Ruffini then produced his *chef d'œuvre*, *Doctor Antonio*, a romance of true passion, half-idyll, half-tragedy, in an exquisite setting. He never again rose to the same height of inspiration. His succeeding novels—*Vincenzo*, *Lavinia*, &c.—were merely clever, well-written books, with occasional touches of humour and pathos. In fact, his literary gift was of the purely emotional kind, born rather of the promptings of the heart than of the intellect. Consequently, he could not write in cold blood, could not deal successfully with subjects outside the range of his own feelings and experience. Nevertheless, all his works are eminently readable, always distinguished by simplicity of style and purity of tone, and do not deserve the almost total oblivion that has been their lot in Italy. This, of course, is partly owing to their having been originally composed in a foreign tongue, but partly also to the changed taste of the new generation, whose palate requires to be tickled by food, if not of stronger, at least of coarser flavour.

Ruffini's literary activity waned before he was attacked by the lingering disease that caused his death. *A Nook in the Jura* and *Carlino*, both slight, though graceful, works, were the only productions of his old age. Italy had won her freedom, so the motive-power of his labour was at an end. "Why should I write when I have nothing to say?" was his reply some years ago to a friend who was urging him to resume his pen. Of his political career little need be said here. Returning to his native land in 1848, he rallied to the royal standard, and was sent to Paris on an official mission after the Battle of Novara. At a later period, after the consolidation of the Italian kingdom, he was elected member of the National Parliament. Throughout his life Italy was his first thought, and he worked for her according to his lights. Besides its literary success, his best novel achieved a practical result that must have been very gratifying to its author's patriotism. So many foreign visitors were attracted to the scene in which *Doctor Antonio* was laid that it may be said to have largely aided in establishing the prosperity of San Remo as a health resort.

LINDA VILLARI.

WE regret to record the death of the Rev. John H. Appleton, formerly Vicar of St. Mark's, Staplefield, Sussex. He contributed largely to Blunt's *Annotated Bible*; and, in conjunction with Prof. A. H. Sayce, he edited *The Life and Literary Relics* of his brother, the late Dr. Appleton, founder of the ACADEMY. Mr. J. H. Appleton died on November 10 at Brighton, where he had lived for the last few years. He was only in his forty-ninth year.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Robert Buchanan, after a lingering and painful illness. She was the sister of Miss Harriett Jay, authoress of *The Queen of Connaught*, &c.

THE death is announced at Jena of Dr. Karl Fortlage, one of the most eminent and enthusiastic of the followers of Fichte. He was seventy-six years of age, and had occupied the Chair of Philosophy at Jena since 1846.

KARL FRIEDRICH HIRSCH, who is said to be the last survivor of Beethoven's pupils, died at Vienna on November 6, aged eighty. He was a composer of no little reputation. Only the other day he finished a new offertory for tenor, which he himself described in a letter to a friend as his "Schwanengesang."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

WE have before us the first number of the *Cape Quarterly Review* (Cape Town: J. C. Juta), which has incorporated our old acquaintance, the *Cape Monthly*. The articles which naturally interest us most are those which smack of the soil. The "Chronicles of Cape Commanders" are continued, the period here covered being from 1679 to 1691. An article upon Thomas Pringle, suggested by the recent publication of his collected poems by Messrs. Longmans, contains several new and interesting details about his life. Mr. Geo. M. Theal contributes some Kaffir proverbs and figurative expressions, with explanatory notes, from which we gather that Europeans (? the English) are known as "the people who protect with one hand and kill with the other." But in the opinion of many, the most important article will be the "Journal of the Trek-Boers," compiled by a trader partly from their own reports and partly from his personal observation. This is, we believe, the first authentic account that has appeared of that expedition of Dutch farmers who left the Transvaal in search of "pastures new" in 1874, and who, after extreme suffering and much loss of life and property, are now settled at Huilla under Portuguese protection. In September 1880, the party consisted of fifty-seven families, numbering 270 souls, with fifty servants who had accompanied them from the Transvaal, and sixty-one waggons drawn by 840 oxen; they had also 120 horses, 2,160 head of cattle, and 3,000 sheep and goats. The article is accompanied by a rough sketch-map and some interesting original documents.

THE *Revue historique* for November has an article by M. Sorel on "The Neutrality of North Germany in 1795," which is a careful study of the diplomatic history of that eventful year. The paper by M. Renan on "The First Martyrs of Gaul" is a chapter from his forthcoming book, "Marc-Aurèle," which forms the sixth volume of *Les Origines du Christianisme*. This account of the martyrs of Lyons in 177 is written with M. Renan's accustomed picturesqueness and learning.

THE *Archivio Storico italiano* publishes a diary of Felice Braneacci, who was a Florentine ambassador at Cairo in 1422, sent to obtain commercial privileges for Florence from the Sultan of Egypt; the diary contains much curious information, especially as regards the presents given to the Sultan and the expenses of the embassy. Signor Cesare Guasti returns to the question of the authenticity of the chronicle of Dino Compagni in an examination of M. Hartwig's article on that question in the last number of the *Revue historique*. It is impossible not to feel that the historical writers of Italy deserve more attention about this matter than French and German critics are prepared to give them. Signor Pasolini has presented to the subscribers to the *Archivio* a collection of documents regarding the ancient relations between Venice and Ravenna, which form a supplement to his articles on this subject which appeared in 1870-74.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for November has two interesting stories, one remarkable for its subject, the other for its method. The first, "Das Briggitten von Trogen," by Herr Meyer, is a story put into the mouth of Poggio, who narrates his experience of a nunnery which he visited in search of MSS. during the sitting of the Council of Constance. The other story, by Fräulein von Ebner-Eschenbach, "Die Poesie des Unbewussten," has for its subject the discovery of a husband's merits by a newly married wife; it is told in the form of postcards passing between the husband and wife and their relatives. A novel in postcards

is indeed a remarkable testimony to the capacity of literature to adapt itself to the progress of civilisation; but we doubt whether any nation, except the German, would confide their sentiments to that particular means of transport. Herr Brunn contributes an article of some value to art criticism on "The Sons in the Laocoon Group," in which he carries out the analogy between dramatic and plastic representation, and argues that the unwounded son plays the part of chorus in the group. Herr von Pettenkofer makes a contribution to sanitary science on "Soil in its Relation to Health," and Herr Karl Hillebrand writes a pleasant article after his wont on "Antonio Panizzi." A philosophic article by Dr. Erdmann, on "The Idea of Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*," enforces the view that Kant's *Kritik* was nothing else than the carrying out of Hume's problem in its furthest possible extent. A little article on "Culturpiede" gives an interesting summary of the Catholic point of view upon the question of Church and State in Germany at present.

CHAUCER'S "PARLIAMENT OF FOWLS."

THE obligations of Chaucer in his *Parliament of Fowls* to Cicero, Ovid, and Boccaccio have been sufficiently noticed. But scarcely so his obligations to Alanus de Insulis, though he mentions him by name, and, instead of describing "the noble goddess Nature" himself, refers the reader to Alanus' description of her:

"And right as Aleyn in the Pleynt of Kynde
Deuyseth Nature in suche array & face:
In swich aray men myghte hire there yfynde."

Yet it is well worth noticing that it is from the work here named—the *De Conquestu vel Planctu Naturae* (a work modelled in some respects on that favourite mediæval writing, Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*)—Chaucer derived the somewhat fantastic title given to his poem, as well as some ideas.

Alanus describes at great length the form and costume of Nature as she appears approaching him. On her robe, he says—a robe of tissue so "subtilized" and fine "ut ejus aerisque eandem crederes esse naturam"—"prout oculis pictura imaginabatur, animalium celebratur concilium"—i.e., "There is held a Parliament of Animals." Here, clearly, is the suggestion of the name of Chaucer's poem, and of something more. "Concilium," says Maigne d'Arnis' *Ducange*, is used for "Parliamentum apud Anglicos Scriptores."

This poem is variously styled The Parliament of Fowls, The Parliament of Birds, The Assembly of Fowls, and The Assembly of Birds. In the Prologue to the Legend of Good Women it is styled the "Parliament of Foules;" in the *Proces de Chauceres*, at the end of the Parson's Tale, it is spoken of as "the book of Saint Valentines day & of the Parliament of briddes." Lydgate writes:—

"Of fowles also he wrote the Parlyment,
Therein remembryng of ryall Eagles three
Howe in their choyse they felt adversite;
To fore Nature profered the batayle
Eche for his partye, if he wolde avayle."

Spenser, in a stanza we will venture to quote, for everybody will like to be reminded of it, speaks of the "Foules Parley":—

"So hard it is for any living wight
All her array & vestiments to tell
That old Dan Geoffrey (in whose gentle spright
The pure well head of Poesie did dwell)
In his *Foules parley* durst not with it mell,
But it transfered to Alane who he thought
Had in his *Plaint of kinde* describ'd it well;
Which who will read set forth so as it ought,
Go seek he out that Alane where he may be sought."

In the MSS. it is commonly called either the

Parliament of Fowls or the Parliament of Birds.

Of course the term Parliament may be used here in its old general sense of a conference—a "colloquium," expressed in mediæval Latin by *Parliamentum* as well as by *concilium* and *consilium*. But likely enough Chaucer may have had in his mind as he went on with his story the then comparatively new idea of Parliament as a representative assembly. This thought may have suggested to him the appointment of delegates to offer their opinion and advice on the delicate question to whom the formel's hand is to be given; and so we have four M.P.'s or spokes-birds to represent respectively the fowl of ravin or birds of prey, the water-fowl, the worm-fowl, and the seed-fowl.

Though Alan speaks of a "Concilium Animalium," what he goes on to describe is a Concilium Avium, a Bird Parliament. It is interesting to compare his list with Chaucer's. On the whole, there is more difference than likeness; but Chaucer has probably taken one or two hints from the earlier writer. At all events, Chaucer may be illustrated from him.

Chaucer speaks of "the Coward Kite," Alan's words are curious, and need comment: "Illic milvus, venatoris induens personam, venatione furtiva laryam gerebat ancipitris."

And compare the following pairs of quotations:—

"There was the tiraunt with his federys dunne
And greye, I mene the goshaunk that doth pyne
To bryddis for his outrageous rauyne."

"Illic ancipiter, civitatis praefectus aeriae,
violenta tyrannide a subditis redditus exposcebat."

"The jelous swan agens hire deth that syngheth."

"Illic olor, sui funeris praeco, citherizationis organo vitae prophetabat apocopam."

"The oule ek that of doth the bode bringeth."

"Illic bubo, propheta miseriae, psalmodias funerae lamentationis praecinebat."

"The crane, the geant, with his trompis soun."

"Grus . . . giganteae quantitatis evadebat excessum."

"The thef the chonghe."

"Illic monedula, latrocinio laudabili reculas thesaurizans, innatae avaritiae argumenta monstrabat."

"The jangling pye."

"Illic pica, dubio picturata colore, curam logices perennabat insomnem."

"The kok that orloge is of thorpis lyte."

"Illic gallus, tanquam vulgaris astrologus, suae vocis horologio horarum loquebatur discrimina."

"The wedded turtill with hire herte trewe."

"Illic turtur, suo viduata consorte, amorem epiloge dedignans, in altero bigamiae refutabat solatia."

"The pokok with his aungelis federys bryghte."

"Illic in pavone tantum pulcritudinis compluit Natura thesaurum ut eam postea crederes mendicasse."

"The raven wys."

"Illic corvus, zelotypiae abhorrens dedecus, suos foetus non sua esse pignora fatebatur, usque dum comperto nigri argumento coloris, hoc quasi secum disputans comprobatur." [This is an excellent illustration of Chaucer's epithet, though the proof that contents the observant and reflecting bird would scarcely satisfy a judicial mind, unless ravens are communistic in respect of their mates.]

"The crow with voice of care."

"Illic cornix ventura prognosticans, nugatorio concitabatur garritu."

A careful comparison of these two catalogues *raisonnés*—the lists are by no means identical any more than the descriptions—certainly casts light on Chaucer's genius. One can scarcely doubt that his taste appreciated duely the affected and far-fetched style of the older writer. And certainly one may see how he was not content to behold Nature merely through the spectacles of books, but loved to gaze on her face to face. Dear as his old books

were to him—"totorn" with faithful use (see l. 110 of the "P. of F.")—dearer yet was Nature. Sweet were the old songs on the daisy; but the daisy itself was still sweeter. Entertaining and learned were the accounts to be found in literature of his fellow-creatures the birds; but better than hearing of them he enjoyed hearing them and watching their humours—for they, too, have their humours—with an eye at once merry and kindly. Birds, no less than men, he observed keenly, portrayed wittily, and with all the gentleness of a most gentle heart.

JOHN W. HALES.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BERLIOZ, H. *Lettres intimes*. Préface par Ch. Gounod. Paris: C. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
- BLUMENBERG, H. *Laokoon-Studien*. 1. Hft. Ueber den Gebrauch der Allegorie in den bildenden Künsten. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 2 M.
- BRANDES, G. *Moderne Geister*. Literarische Bildnisse aus dem 19. Jahrh. Frankfurt-a-M.: Literar. Anstalt. 9 M.
- CHURCH, A. J. *The Story of the Persian War*. Seeley. 5s.
- ELLIOTT, Frances. *Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily*. Bentley. 21s.
- GONCOURT, E. et J. de. *L'Art du XVIII^e Siècle*. 1^{re} Série. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- GRIG, W. R. *Miscellaneous Essays*. Trübner. 7s. 6d.
- GRINDON, L. *Sketches of Lancashire*. Seeley. 21s.
- MILLOT, J. *Vie de St Catherine d'Alexandrie*. Texte revu par Marius Sèpèr. Paris: Hurel. 30 fr.
- MINGHETTI, M. *Dei Partiti politici e della Ingerenza loro nella Giustizia e nella Amministrazione*. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.
- NICHOLSON, H. Whalley. *From Sword to Share; or, a Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii*. W. H. Allen & Co. 12s. 6d.
- SAINT-RENE TAILLANDIER. *Etudes littéraires*. Paris: Plon.
- SHAIRP, J. C. *Aspects of Poetry*. Clarendon Press. 10s. 6d.
- THIRLWALL, the late Bishop, *Letters of*. Bentley. 28s.
- VIOLET-LE-DUC's *Lectures on Architecture*. Trans. B. Bucknall. Sampson Low & Co. 63s.
- WADDINGTON, S. *English Sonnets by Poets of the Past*. Bell. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

- BONWETSCH, G. N. *Die Geschichte d. Montanismus*. Erlangen: Deichert. 4 M.
- BRUNENKAMP, C. J. *Gesetz u. Propheten*. Ein Beitrag zur alttestamentlichen Kritik. Erlangen: Deichert. 3 M.
- DEANE, W. J. *The Book of Wisdom*, edited, with Introduction, &c. Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d.
- GRAFE, E. *Ueb. Veranlassung u. Zweck d. Römerbriefs*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 3 M.
- RENAN, E. *Maro-Aurèle et la Fin du Monde antique*. Paris: C. Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.

HISTORY.

- BLADES, W. *The Biography and Typography of William Caxton*. Trübner. 5s.
- BRUNKKE, P. *Die Entwicklung der Reichsständschaft der Städte*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Reichschaft von der Mitte d. XIII. bis zu Ende d. XIV. Jahrh. Hamburg: Kriebel. 2 M.
- DUDIK, B. *Chronik d. Minoriten-Guardians d. St. Jacobs-Klosters in Olmütz*, P. Paulinus Zaczowicz, üb. die Schwedenzeit in Olmütz von 1462-1650. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- DU FRESNE DE BEAUCOURT, G. *Histoire de Charles VII*. T. 1. Le Dauphin. 1403-22. Paris: Lib. de la Société bibliographique. 8 fr.
- EBERS, St. *Geschichte der Paoli'schen Händel*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Reformation. Freiburg-i-B.: Herder. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- FEISCHMANN's *Memoirs of Count Miot de Melito*. Trans. Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. J. Lillie. Sampson Low & Co. 36s.
- FONTAINE, M. *Histoire universelle*. T. 2. Les Iraniens, Zoroastre. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
- GESCHICHTSBLÄTTER, steiermärkische. Hrg. v. J. v. Zahn. 2. Jahrg. 3. Hft. Graz: Leykam-Josefthal. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- JACKSON, Lad. *The French Court and Society in the Reign of Louis XVI. and during the First Empire*. Bentley. 24s.
- JAFFE, Ph. *Regesta pontificum Romanorum*. Ed. 2. Fasc. 2. Leipzig: Veit. 6 M.
- LUND, T. *Das tägliche Leben in Skandinavien während d. 16. Jahrh.* Copenhagen: Høst. 9s.
- MARSON, F. *Le Marquis de Grignan, Petit-fils de Mme. de Sévigné*. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.
- PAULMANN, H. *Sigmund Feyerabend*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Frankfurter Buchhandels im 16. Jahrh. Frankfurt-a-M.: Völkner. 6 M.
- PETROVITCH, G. *Bibliographie de Scanderbeg*. Paris: Leroux. 15 fr.
- PEZMAIER, A. *2 Reisen nach dem Westen Japans in den Jahren 1369 u. 1389 n. Chr.* Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M. 80 Pf.
- WALLNOFFER, P. *Albrecht I. u. der Ursprung der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*. Wien: Hölzel. 1 M. 20 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARBEITEN aus dem zoologischen Institute der Universität Wien u. der zoologischen Station in Triest. 4. Bd. 1. Hft. Wien: Holder. 18 M.
- ARNDT, R. *Technik der Experimentalchemie*. 2. Bd. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Voss. 3 M.
- BEITRÄGE, metronomische. Nr. 3. Thermometrische Untersuchungen. Hrg. v. W. Foerster. Berlin: Dümmler. 8 M.

- CLAUS, C. *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Geryonopsiden-u. Euploiden-Entwicklung*. Wien: Holder. 8 M.
- COTTEAU, M. *Paleontologie française. Terrain jurassique. Echindes irréguliers*. Livr. 47. Paris: G. Masson. 6 fr.
- EBERMEYER, E. *Naturgesetzliche Grundlagen d. Wald-u. Ackerbaus*. 1. Thl. Physiologische Chemie der Pflanzen. 1. B4. Die Bestandtheile der Pflanzen. Berlin: Springer. 16 M.
- FLAMMARION, C. *Les Etoiles et les Curiosités du Ciel*. Paris: Marpon et Flammarion. 10 fr.
- GOETTE, A. *Untersuchungen zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Würmer*. Leipzig: Voss. 16 M.
- HARTMANN, E. v. *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit im Stufengang seiner Entwicklung*. Berlin: C. Duncker. 10 M.
- HATSCHEK, B. *Studien üb. Entwicklung d. Amphioxus*. Wien: Holder. 16 M.
- HOOKE VAN NOOTEN, Mdma B. *Fleurs, Fruits et Feuillages de l'île de Java*. 3^{me} Edition. Bruxelles: Maquardt. 175 fr.
- JERVIS, G. *I Tesori Sotterranei dell'Italia*. Vol. 3. Regione insulare, Sardegna e Sicilia. Torino: Loescher. 15 fr.
- KOLBE, H. *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der theoretischen Chemie*. Leipzig: Barth. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- MADAN, H. G. *Tables of Qualitative Analysis*. Clarendon Press. 4s. 6d.
- MAXWELL, the late J. Clerk. *An Elementary Treatise on Electricity*. Ed. W. Garnett. Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.
- MEINERT, Fr. *Die Mundtheile der Fliege*. Trophi dipterum. Copenhagen: Hagerup. 11s.
- SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, H. M. *Die schädlichen u. nützlichen Insekten in Forst, Feld u. Garten*. 2. Abth. Wien: Hölzel. 11 M. 60 Pf.
- TOULIA, F. *Grundlinien der Geologie d. westlichen Balkan*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- DAUR, A. *Studien zu den Biographika d. Suidas*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 4 M.
- DAVIES, T. L. O. *A Supplemental English Glossary*. Bell. 16s.
- HUGO, A. *Studien aus dem classischen Alterthum*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 4 M.
- LORET, les Continués de. *Lettres en Vers, rassemblées et publiées par le baron James de Rothschild*. Paris: Morgand & Fatout. 90 fr.
- MÜLLER, F. Max. *Buddhist Texts from Japan*. Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.
- SI-SIANG-KI, ou l'Histoire du Pavillon d'Occident, Comédie en seize Actes. Traduit du Chinois par Stanislas Julien. Paris: Leroux. 30 fr.
- WICKES, W. *A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Three So-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament*. Clarendon Press. 5s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FORTHCOMING LIFE OF CARD. NEWMAN.

Birmingham: Nov. 12, 1881.

With regard to Messrs. Houghton's memoir of me, announced in the ACADEMY of to-day, I beg to state that I have not read a line of it, and therefore can "pronounce" nothing about it. This is not inconsistent with my having spoken kindly of the writer of it.

JOHN H. CARD. NEWMAN.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON SCHLIEMANN'S "ILIOS."

Nov. 16, 1881.

Under the above heading, the ACADEMY of November 12 prints a letter from Mr. A. H. Sayce. He has no facts and no arguments, but he is very angry. He denounces the "anonymous" (!) *Edinburgh Reviewer* as a stranger to the first principles of archaeological science—as grossly ignorant of Greek philology—as scandalously incompetent for his task. Mr. Sayce's dogmas on archaeological questions are of no importance to anyone but himself; and, when he obtrudes his theories, he convinces experts (oftener, perhaps, than he is aware) that he does not understand the subject of which he writes.

As to *Ilios*, the estimate expressed in the *Edinburgh Review* is that on which qualified judges are now pretty well agreed—viz., that, while Dr. Schliemann's admirable labours have discovered objects of the highest intrinsic interest, the book is exceedingly diffuse in style, defective in arrangement, and, in its special hypotheses, often fantastic. Why is Mr. Sayce so angry? Because the *Edinburgh Review* briefly notices a very severe and, in my judgment, very just censure passed on Mr. Sayce's own contribution to *Ilios*—an Appendix in which he discusses the inscriptions, or supposed inscriptions, found at Hisarlik. A scholar—of greater modesty, and also of higher calibre, than Mr. Sayce—has examined that Appendix in

detail, with this result:—"Scarcely a conclusion in this [Sayce's] Appendix rests on a solid basis of fact or argument" (see *Edin. Review*, cxiv., p. 533). Mr. Sayce would have been wise to let this subject drop.

As to Greek philology, Mr. D. B. Monro has lately written a paper on certain views of the Homeric dialect put forth by Mr. Sayce. He argues (and, in my opinion, demonstrates) that Mr. Sayce's essay is a string of blunders and confusions; the fact being that Mr. Sayce had derived his materials chiefly from two or three articles in German periodicals, of which he had usually missed the main point (*Journal of Philology*, vol. ix., No. 18, pp. 253 f.). Mr. Sayce has imprudently attempted a reply, in which he only shows that he does not comprehend the gravity of his own errors, while he completes the humour of the situation by lecturing Mr. Monro on the study of Homer (*Journ. Phil.*, ix., No. 19, pp. 110 f.). If Mr. Sayce is still unconscious of the impression which this unequal Homeric encounter has produced on the amused spectators, it is high time for him to learn. There has been, and is, only one opinion. Mr. Sayce's pretensions in Greek philology have been gently, but finally, extinguished by Mr. Monro.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEWER.

AN EARLIER ENGLISH ORIGINAL OF MR. BROWNING'S "PIED PIPER."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Oct. 27, 1881.

A friend has just told me of an earlier—I suppose the earliest—English authority for the *Pied Piper*. It is Richard Verstegan, in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1605). On pp. 85-87 he tells how the Emperor Charles the Great had "great & troublesome warres with the Saxons," and transported a great number of them into Transylvania, where they kept their Saxon language, and were "vnto this day called by the name of Sassons."

"And now . . . beeing by reason of speaking of these Saxons of Transilvania, put in mynd of a most true & maruelous strange accedent that hapned in Saxonia not many ages past, I cannot omit, for the strangeness thereof, briefly heer by the way to set it down. There came into the town of Hamel in the cuntry of Brunswyce an od kynd of companion, who for the fantastical cote which hee wore, beeing wrought with sundry colours, was called the pyed pyper; for a pyper hee was, besydes his other qualities. This The pyed fellow forsooth offered the townsmen Pyper.

for a certain somme of money to rid the town of all the rattes that were in it (for at that tyme the burgers were with that vermin greatly annoyed). The accord in fyne beeing made; the pyed pyper with a shrill pype went pyping through the streets, and forthwith the rattes came all running out of the howses in great numbers after him; all which hee led vnto the ruer of Weaser, and therein drowned them. This donne, and no one more rat perceased to bee left in the town; he afterward came to demand his reward according to his bargain, but beeing told that the bargain was not made with him in good earnest, to wit, with an opinion that euer hee could be able to do such a feat: they cared not what they accorded vnto, when they imagined it could neuer bee deserved, and soo neuer to be demanded: but neuertheless seeing hee had donne such an valyke thing in deed, they were content to giue him a good reward; & so offered him far lesse then hee lookt for: but hee therewith discontented, said he would haue his ful recompence [p. 86] according to his bargain; but they vterly denying to giue it him, hee threatened them with reuenge; they bad him do his wurst, wherevpon he betakes him again to his pype, & going through the streets as before, was followed of a number of boyes out at one of the gates of the cite; and coming to a litle hil, there opened in the side thereof a wyde hole, into the

which himself and all the children, beeing in number one hundredth & thirty, did enter; and beeing entred, the hil closed vp again, and became as

before. A boy that beeing lame & came somewhat lagging behynd the rest, seeing this that hapned, returned presently back & told what hee had seen; forthwith began great lamentation among the parents for their children, and men were sent out with all diligence, both by land & by water to enquire yf ought could bee heard of them, but with all the enquiry they could possibly vse, nothing more then is aforesaid could of them bee vnderstood. In memorie whereof it was then ordayned, that from thenceforth no drum, pype, or other instrument, should bee sounded in the street leading to the gate through which they passed; nor no osterie to be there holden. And it was also established, that from that tyme forward in all publyke wrytings that should bee made in that town, after the date therein set down of the yeare of our Lord, the date of the yeare of the going forth of their children should bee added, the which they haue accordingly euer since continued. And this great wonder hapned on the 22. day of July, in the yeare of our Lord one thowsand three hundreth seauentie, and six.

"The occasion now why this matter came vnto [p. 87] my remembrance in speaking of *Transilvania*, was, for that some do reporte that there are diuers found among the Saxons in *Transilvania* that haue lyke surnames vnto diuers of the burgers of *Hamel*, and wil seem thereby to inferre, that this iugler or pyed pyper, might by negromancie haue transported them thether; but this carieth litle apparence of truthe; because it would haue bin almost as great a wonder vnto the Saxons of *Transilvania* to haue had so many strange children brought among them, they knew not how, as it was to those of *Hamel* to lose them. & they could not but haue kept memorie of so strange a thing, yf in deed any such thing had there hapned."

Verstegan, then, is nearer Browning's story. The brothers Grimm, in their *Deutsche Sagen* (1816, i. 330-33), tell the tale, and give nine authorities for it besides Verstegan. They date it—as the town inscription does—1284, and say that Seyfried (*Medulla*, p. 476) states the day is June 22, not July 26, in the town book. They also give the inscription on the Rath-haus (isn't *Rath* spelt *Rat* now?) and on the new gate, and say that in 1572 the story was painted on the church windows, with an inscription underneath that had since become illegible. Other friends tell me that the story is also in Heylin's *Microcosmos*—from Verstegan—in Thorpe's *N. Mythology*, iii. 119, 120, and in Chambers's *Book of Days*, and that in the 1876 edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (p. 128) the sad event is said to have happened on "20 June 1484." Such is history!

F. J. FURNIVALL.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WORDSWORTH.

London: Nov. 12, 1881.

I stated some months ago in the *ACADEMY* that much doubt existed in Cockermouth whether the poet Wordsworth was born there.

I have since made some enquiries, and have been able, through the valuable help of Mr. T. W. Johnson, of Cockermouth, to satisfy myself that Wordsworth was certainly born in the town. There is a house in Main Street which is pointed out to the traveller as being the poet's birthplace; indeed, it is to this day known as "Wordsworth House." It was until quite recently occupied by the late Mr. Wood, and is a fine old family mansion, standing back a few yards from the street and surrounded by a rather high wall. On a stone at the back is some date, but, as the late occupant refused to admit strangers, I was not able to see it. This, then, is the house in which it is generally said Wordsworth was born. Mr. W. Robinson, of Whinfell Hall, states that he once heard Wordsworth himself say that he was born there.

My enquiries, however, lead me to conclude that, though Wordsworth was certainly born in

Cockermouth, his birth did not take place in "Wordsworth House." Let me state my reasons as clearly as possible. Joshua Lucock, justice of the peace and sheriff of Cumberland, built this house about 1745, and was probably living in it in 1770, the year in which Wordsworth was born. Now, considering that Lucock was so great a magnate in the town and the surrounding district, it is more than likely that he would keep up some little state, and would not be inclined to share his dwelling with the Wordsworth family, which was not a very small one, more especially as they were in no way related to each other. I am therefore inclined to think that the elder Wordsworth was living, in 1770, not in the house which tradition says was the birthplace, but in an adjoining building, in Low Sand Lane, such as would be occupied by well-to-do persons of the last century. This latter house, which stands under the shadow of the larger one at its side, is in no sense a modern building. It is built in very old-fashioned style, with low roof, splashed walls, and mullioned windows, and stands close to the pavement. Just at the back runs the River Derwent, and beyond it rises the high ground about Papecastle and Bridekirk; while farther up to the right stands the castle, thrown into strong relief by the dark hills which run towards Skiddaw and Keswick. About half-a-mile away, at the east end of the town, is the churchyard in which the poet's father lies buried. JOSEPH S. FLETCHER.

A SURVIVAL.

Priestgate House, Barton-on-Humber: Nov. 9, 1881.

Canon Farrar (*Language and Languages*, p. 204) observes:—

"How often do people when they 'make a stipulation' recall the fact that the origin of the expression is a custom, *dead for centuries*, of giving a straw [*stipula*] in sign of a completed bargain?"

Perhaps it may interest some readers of the *ACADEMY* to know that in the manor of Winteringham, North Lincolnshire, this custom, far from being dead, obtains at the present time. A straw is always inserted, "according to the custom of the manor," in the top of every surrender (a paper document) of copyhold lands there; and the absence of this straw would render the whole transaction null and void.

ROBT. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Nov. 21, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Ethic of Plato," by Mr. E. A. Chubb.
7.30 p.m. Education: "The Psychology of Attention," by Mr. James Sully.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Shoulder and Arm," by Prof. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Some of the Industrial Uses of the Calcium Compounds," I, by Mr. Thomas Bolas.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 8 p.m. Anthropological: "The Asiatic Relations of Polynesian Culture," by Dr. E. B. Tylor; "The Affinity of the Melanesian, Malay, and Polynesian Languages," by the Rev. R. H. Codrington; "Fijian Riddles," by the Rev. Lorimer Fison; "The Stature of the Inhabitants of Hungary," by Dr. J. Beddoe.
8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "England's Colonial Granaries," by Mr. R. G. Webster.
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "Forces and Strains of Recoil in the Elastic Field-Gun Carriage," by Mr. H. J. Butter.
8 p.m. English Spelling Reform Association: "The Sounds of the English Language," by Mr. H. Sweet.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Fore-arm and Hand," by Prof. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Storage of Electricity," by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson.
8 p.m. Zetetical: "The Basis of Ethics," by Mr. James M. Rigg.
THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers and Electricians.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Neck, Head, and Face," by Prof. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Quakers: "The Structure and Division of the Vegetable Cell," by Mr. W. H. Gilbert.
8 p.m. Browning: "The Genius and Works of Robert Browning," by Mr. G. Barnett Smith.

SCIENCE.

Archaeological Survey of Western India—Inscriptions from the Cave-Temples of Western India. By J. Burgess and Bhagwanlal Indrajī Pandit. (Bombay.)

THE title of this work promises much; and it is no doubt, at first sight, both interesting and important to the few students of Ancient India. But its contents are different from its promise, for it is a collection of notes by a number of individuals; and the last four chapters, as well as greater part of the ninth, contain what is perhaps foreign matter, but of great value, except the last (or seventeenth) section. To this it would be difficult to attach any value at all, as it merely gives transcripts of some modern Gujarātī inscriptions on copper-plates, which are out of place, at all events here.

The cave-temple inscriptions are among the earliest Indian inscriptions that we possess; and they are believed to belong to the time when writing became comparatively common in India—i.e., to the early centuries of our era. They are thus important from the palaeographical as well as the antiquarian point of view, and either standpoint would have suggested a better arrangement than that according to the localities, which is used in this work.

These inscriptions are, unfortunately, like so many found in India, mostly without dates, and thus of less value than could be hoped; for only a few—about half-a-dozen—have real dates which are satisfactory; some others have dates which cannot now be fixed. Those which bear useful dates belong, however, to comparatively recent periods, of which numerous inscriptions are in existence. Thus, for palaeographical purposes, nothing much is to be hoped from this collection of excellent facsimiles; but even a negative result is of importance in research respecting the past of India. That this should be the case is yet to be lamented, for it is certain that the cave-characters are the sources from which all (with, perhaps, one exception) of the characters formerly or now used in India have been derived, and from which many alphabets used in other countries—e.g., Ceylon, Burmah, and the Malay Archipelago—have also been taken.

From an antiquarian point of view, these inscriptions are, perhaps, of a somewhat higher value, but from this point of view also it is not possible to be quite content with the way they have been issued. The editor is admittedly not a Sanskritist (*cf.* p. 84), and it would therefore be useless to expect an ordinarily correct text; the misprints are very numerous, and it would be hard to explain away some errors—e.g., the suggestion that *Āhila* = *Ābhira* (in Sanskrit) on p. 17; or "*Prākṛit prakāśa*" (on p. 43). See again p. 60n. The transliteration of each inscription is, of course, useful; but what purpose are the so-called Sanskrit versions supposed to serve? No difficulties are seen to be explained away in this manner; and it is impossible to allow that a Pali or Prākṛit text, in every case, is to be supposed to have a Sanskrit prototype. The translations might also be improved in some cases—e.g., on p. 40 several inscriptions

might be supposed to be complete which have in reality *lacunae*; these should be marked as is usually done—viz., by () enclosing what is supplied, and as is done in the transliteration. On p. 61 the imaginary form "Telinga" is put; Telugu would be correct, and quite as intelligible. A "*Kshānti* philosophy" is mentioned on p. 81, but what is this? Some explanation would not be superfluous here, and a precise reference to Albīrūnī (p. 101) should also be given.

It is impossible not to take objection to the translation of the word "Siddham" by "Hail" (p. 7n), or "To the Perfect" (!!! pp. 7, 100). "Siddham," which commonly commences inscriptions, clearly means no more than that the document is "established," or "complete." It has no connexion with the word "namaḥ," which sometimes follows.

These inscriptions are mostly very brief records of gifts by devout persons, and seldom contain anything more than the object given and the name and specification of the donor. In three, the interesting word "Yavana" is to be found; but there is nothing to show who the persons were who bear this epithet. Originally, no doubt, Ionians or Greeks were intended; but, though Yavana was never applied to all foreigners, as is stated on p. 43, it has long been applied in some parts of India (e.g., Malabar, &c.) to Syrians. Prof. Kern ("*Bṛihatsaṃhitā*," p. 32n) has long ago cleared up all doubt about the meaning of this word. He says:—

'That the Yavanas originally denoted the Greeks, and only the Greeks, will appear from the sequel. To assert that Yavanas (in ancient times) may denote any kind of people under the sun is so wonderful an assertion that one ought to have some reasons given why the Hindus should give the name of Ionians to nations who were no Ionians, nor had anything in common with Ionians. It is not so strange that, after the conquests of Islam, Mohammedans were called Yavanas. The Yavanas were the foremost, the most dreaded, of the Mlechas, so that Yavana and Mlecha became synonymous. When the Mohammedans trod in the steps of the Greeks, they became the chief Mlechas, consequently Yavanas. Yavana, however, never denotes an Arab as such, neither formerly nor nowadays; it is never a name for a nation. The only nation called Yavanas were the Greeks.'

In these inscriptions it is plain that the donors who are called "Yavana" were not foreigners at all; nor could they be Mlechas.

A few of these inscriptions will throw some light on the Jains and Buddhists at a time when their history is most obscure.

Indian inscriptions are pleasant to read, for they are free from the endless pedantry of Sanskrit books. Such facsimiles as are given here should, therefore, be welcome, even though they contain little of direct importance.

Perhaps the most interesting and valuable part of the book is the account (by Dr. E. W. West) of the Pahlavi inscriptions in the Kanheri caves. This is on pp. 62–66, and contains four inscriptions made by Parsi visitors about 1000 A.D. They are in much the same style of character as is to be seen in the Pahlavi Nestorian inscriptions at the Mount (near Madras) and at some places in

Travancore, which are probably nearly two centuries earlier in date.

It is much to be regretted that the remarks respecting Dr. Bird (p. 5) and others who commenced the study of Indian inscriptions should have been allowed to stand. All work of this kind, even now, is essentially temporary. Prof. Bühler, Mr. Fleet, and others have contributed most valuable notes.

A. BURNELL.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. IM THURN, who was formerly curator of the British Guiana Museum, is about to return to Guiana to resume that office. He has also undertaken to edit a local journal, to be published probably quarterly, treating of matters of scientific or agricultural interest. We may add that the various papers, principally on the ethnology of British Guiana, which Mr. Im Thurn has published from time to time, together with many never yet published, have now been collected, and will shortly be issued in one illustrated volume by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.

ENCOURAGED by the success of *At Home in Fiji*, Miss Gordon Cumming has another work in the press, which will soon appear in two volumes, published by Messrs. Blackwood. The title of the new book will be *A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War*, and it will give descriptions of Tahiti and its people. The late French operations there will be dealt with, including the "royal progress" of the last king, who has abdicated since Miss Gordon Cumming's cruise in that region.

NEWS reached San Francisco on November 6 that the U.S. steamer *Rodgers*, sent in search of the *Jeannette*, had arrived at Wrangel Land. Her boats circumnavigated it, and proved it to be an island sixty miles long; and the views from the top of a mountain showed sea all round. The party are further said to have surveyed different parts of the island, but no cairns or other traces of the *Jeannette* could be discovered. The season had been a very open one, and favourable for exploration. It is announced that the *Rodgers* will go into winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, instead of adhering to the original plan of wintering in Wrangel Land, and will start again next June in order to proceed as far north as possible. Meanwhile, several sledge expeditions will be sent out.

THE *Willem Barents*, with the Dutch Arctic expedition, safely returned to Amsterdam on October 25, having been able to accomplish but little this season, owing to the Polar pack being more than 350 miles farther south than in ordinary years. Being unable for this reason to reach a high latitude on the Spitzbergen meridian, the expedition made for Novaya Zemlya, but encountered the pack ice in 78° N. lat., 65° E. long., and was obliged to turn back.

PROJECTS for interoceanic canals and ship railways are becoming quite common. We recently referred to Gen. Türr's scheme for piercing the Isthmus of Corinth, on which spade-labour was commenced last week; and the idea is being revived of cutting through the Isthmus of Kraw, in the Malay Peninsula. For nearly a century past some people have advocated a canal through the Isthmus of Chignecto between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From local circumstances, however, if made, it would silt up in a few weeks; and now it is proposed to substitute a ship railway, which would run from the mouth of the Tidnish River, in Baie Verte, to the head of Chignecto Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy—a distance of about eighteen miles.

MR. EDGERLEY, a missionary in Old Calabar, has lately made a journey of exploration into the interior as far as the country of the Akunakunas. He first ascended the river to Okuriké, their chief village, which contains some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, crowded together in small huts. With the exception of the chief, none of the natives had ever seen a white man before. Mr. Edgerley pursued his way up the river to Itu, beyond which the river becomes broader. The left bank is covered with dense jungle, in which are openings for communication with inland villages. On the right bank there is a line of huts, about a mile long, forming four villages, and containing a population larger than that of Okuriké. Mr. Edgerley appears to have been everywhere well received by the natives.

Two missionaries in the north of the Transvaal, MM. Craux and Berthoud, are stated to be engaged in opening up a direct route between Valdezia and Delagoa Bay.

WE understand that the American missionaries who have been for some time established on the River Ogowe propose to explore a route thence to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, on which place travellers and missionaries alike in that region of West Africa appear to be fast converging.

THE last number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a map of part of the Nile and the Bahr es Zeraf, by Herr Marno; and a map of the Water Highways of France, reduced from the "Carte de la Navigation intérieure de la France" published by the French Board of Works. Herr Marno's map is the result of surveys made between September 1879 and March 1880, during which time he was engaged in the removal of the *sudds* which obstruct the navigation of the river. This periodical interruption of communications between Khartum and the Sudan is a serious matter, and Herr Marno makes suggestions for regulating the course of the sluggish and meandering Bahr el Gebel by the construction of canals, and otherwise. Certainly, by a system of drainage, a vast region, now abandoned to a few herdsmen, and dreaded for its fevers, might be converted into one of the most fertile provinces of Egypt.

HERR EDWIN ROCKSTROH reports to the *Mittheilungen* upon a six months' journey to Lake Peten and beyond, which he performed in the course of the present year. Above Tenosique, on the Usumacinte, he discovered ruins known to the Indians as "Menche." They yield to the ruins of Palenque in grandeur, but their sculptures are in a better state of preservation. The building which struck the discoverer most was of two stories, with numerous windows on the upper floor.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Ethnology of New Guinea*.—Prof. Mantegazza and Dr. Regalia have contributed to the last number of the *Archivio per l'Antropologia* a valuable paper, entitled "Nuovi Studi Cranio-logici sulla Nuova Guinea." The skulls under description were brought from New Guinea by D'Albertis, and have been subjected to careful quantitative examination by the authors of this essay. The principal feature of general interest brought out by this elaborate study is the recognition of a new brachycephalic type in New Guinea. It seems clear that at least two distinct racial elements are represented in the island—a conclusion which is supported by D'Albertis' observations on the external characteristics of the population.

THE council of the Royal Society has made the following awards:—the Copley medal to Prof. Wurtz, of Paris, for his discovery of the organic ammonias and the glycols, and other chemical investigations; the Davy medal to

Prof. Bayer, of Munich, for his synthesis of indigo; a royal medal to Mr. F. M. Balfour, of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his contributions to animal morphology; a royal medal to the Rev. J. H. Jellet, of Dublin, for his researches in chemical optics.

THE council of University College, Liverpool, have appointed Dr. W. A. Herdman, of Edinburgh, to the Professorship of Natural History, founded by Lord Derby; and Dr. Campbell Brown, of Liverpool, to the Professorship of Chemistry.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. have now ready *Early European Researches into the Flora of China*, being a paper read before the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in November 1880, by Dr. E. Bretschneider, physician of the Russian Legation at Peking.

DR. SCHREIBER'S "Bedeutung der Windrosen," which appears as supplement No. 66 of Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, is an elaborate essay on the utility of so-called Baric Wind-Roses, based upon fifteen years' observations at the Leipzig Observatory. The influence of wind and atmospheric pressure upon the climate of a locality is ably discussed. The author confirms the popular interpretation of barometric readings; but, in concluding his paper, he states that before general conclusions can be drawn, such as would be capable of being utilised in the prognostication of the weather, it will be necessary to examine the meteorological records of other stations in the same manner in which he has examined those of Leipzig.

DR. J. L. HEIBERG, of Copenhagen, who has for some years been engaged upon an edition of the complete works of Euclid, proposes to publish in advance some of the results of his studies. He has placed in the hands of Teubner, of Leipzig, a work divided into the six following chapters:—(1) the notices of the Arabs, (2) the life and works of Euclid, (3) the lost works, (4) the optics and catoptrics, (5) the old commentators, (6) the history of the text.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE squeezes of the cuneiform inscription of Nebuchadnezzar on the northern bank of the Nahr-el-Keib, or Dog River, near Beyrût, have reached England; but we understand that they only prove how damaged the original is, and that they add very little to what had been already made out from the photographs by Prof. A. H. Sayce and Mr. Boscawen.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will publish very shortly a *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*, from the earliest times down to the Roman Conquest, with a General Introduction and Index, by the Rev. E. L. Hicks, of Corpus Christi College. The arrangement of the work is chronological, and each document is accompanied with short notes. The collection is intended to supply the student of Greek civilisation with a continuous illustration of his subject by means of the more important inscriptions from all parts of Greece.

AT two recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Joret read a paper upon the dialects of Normandy. Arguing from the physical characteristics of the people, as well as from place-names, he concluded that the Normans proper are only to be found along the coast, while the Breton element predominates in the south-west and the French in the south-east of the province. One marked sign of the Norman dialect is that *e* before *a* becomes hard (as "cat" for "chat"), and before *e* becomes soft (as "cent" for "cent"). Near the coast, Scandinavian place-affixes are common, as *bosc*, *ham*, *torp*, *tot*, &c.; and also such

proper names as Onfreville = Hunfredi villa, Trouville = Turoldi villa, and Toutainville = Turstini villa. The southern limit of the true Normans runs through Granville, Vernon, l'Epte, and Gisors, where it merges with Picardy.

DR. DAVID ROSIN has published, with Schottlaender, of Breslau, a critically revised edition of the Commentary on the Pentateuch by R. Samuel ben Meir (born 1150), an esteemed exegete of the school of Rashi, one of whose grandchildren he was. Dr. Rosin has already published a German work on the exegesis of his author, and has accompanied his present edition with short illustrative notes in Hebrew.

THE first volume has just been published (Paris: Imprimerie nationale) of the Arabic grammar of the famous Sibawaihi, containing the text, with an *apparatus criticus* by M. Hartwig Derenbourg. The second volume will contain a biographical sketch of Sibawaihi, and an estimate of his position among Arabian grammarians.

THE collection of objects brought from Utica by the comte d'Hérissou, and now exhibiting in the Louvre, has been the subject of severe animadversion at several recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions. Immediately on the opening of the exhibition, it was pointed out that the identifications of the objects were grossly inaccurate. Further investigation has shown that the inscriptions themselves are not new, and that they have come, not from Utica, but from the well-known museum of the Bey of Tunis. Of seventy-six Phœnician inscriptions, all but a single one have been already copied in 1875 by M. de Sainte-Marie for the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*; while eight Latin inscriptions that were examined were each found to have been published in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* of the Berlin Academy.

DR. H. DE BEER, of Amsterdam, who is already the editor of more than one magazine, announces the publication of a new quarterly periodical, to be entitled *Onze Volkstaal*, which will deal exclusively with Dutch dialects. The publishers are Blom and Olivierse, of Culemborg, and the annual subscription is five florins.

FROM Greece we hear of a translation into Greek of the second part (or syntax) of Curtius' Greek Grammar, by S. Lelekos; and of a *γραμματική τῆς νέας Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης*, by P. Jasmides.

THE following are the two subjects chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions for the prix Bordin, which will be awarded in 1884:—The *Rāmāyana*, studied from the religious, rather than the historical or mythological, point of view; The Berber language, with special reference to the question whether there is any connexion between the Berber and Celtic races.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Nov. 8.) PROF. W. H. FLOWER, F.R.S., V.-P., in the Chair.—Dr. J. G. Carson exhibited some improved forms of anthropometric instruments.—Mr. Everard F. im Thurn read a paper "On the Animism of the Indians of British Guiana." After defining animism as belief in the existence of spirit in any form, the author stated that the animism of the Indians of Guiana, in common probably with that of many other American tribes, is not only of an exceedingly pure and rudimentary kind, but is much more primitive than has yet been recognised by students of religious evolution. The Indian belief is that each object and phenomenon of the visible world consists of body and spirit; and these countless dual beings differ from each other only in bodily form, and in the degree of brute force or cunning which they possess, but are none of them distinguished by the possession of any sort of divine character. There is no belief, of

genuine Indian origin, in gods or a god, in heaven or hell, or in reward or punishment after death; nor is any form of worship practised. The author also indicated how in this belief may be found the germs from which all the features of the higher religions have arisen by modification.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 11.)

F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The papers read were—(1) "Notes on *All's Well*," by J. G. A. Dow, M.A., Luke Fellow, Glasgow University. This was a paper sent up by one of the society's branches, the Monday Shakspeare Club, Glasgow, as the best that had been read before them; and its happiness of expression and phrase certainly justified the club's choice. In aptly selected words Mr. Dow enthusiastically praised Helena, and denounced the miserable liar and sneak Bertram as utterly unworthy of her. He was the clod whom she had made her star—in Browning's phrase—and wonderful was it that she could have descended to his mire to raise him out of it. Helena was contrasted with Rosalind; and the depth of her character and earnestness of her purpose were shown to account for the want of the archness and humour of the hosed and doubletèd Ganymede of the Forest of Arden. The Countess, Bertram's mother, was also warmly praised, and her character likened, in some points, to Helena's own.—In the discussion that followed, Mr. Furnivall strongly supported Mr. Dow's views, and complained that women never did the justice to Helena that men did.—Mr. Harrison took the same view; but Miss Hickey justified her sex's refusal to condone Helena's stooping so low to win such a worthless animal as Bertram.—(2) Mr. Furnivall then read an old paper by Mr. Richard Grant White, "The Tale of the Forest of Arden," which narrated, in Mr. White's happiest style, the story of *As You Like It*, and criticised in genial wise that "sauce-box Rosalind"—as he called her when she chaffed her father—the cynic Jaques, and all the main characters of Shakspeare's "golden world" play. But he classed Touchstone with Jaques, and found neither tenderness nor kindly humour in the fool who so loved Celia and dumbfounded Audrey's swain: a view vehemently protested against in the discussion that closed the meeting.

FINE ART.

THE DJAMA, OR GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOBA.

AMONG the relics of the early Arab occupation of Southern Spain nothing still exists which can compare in interest or magnificence with the great mosque founded at Cordoba by the Kaliph Abd-el-Rhaman I.

We are fortunate in still possessing contemporary Arab chronicles which give a full account both of the planning of this wonderful building and of the objects which the Kaliph had in view when he entered upon a work of such extent and costliness. These chronicles narrate that in the year 786 (of the Christian era) Abd-el-Rhaman I., Kaliph of Cordoba, summoned into council the chief men of his Kaliphate, and made a long and eloquent speech full of praises of El-Islam and attacks on the degenerate form of Christianity which then existed around them, drawing a comparison between the Mohammedan faith which permitted to its followers a reasonable enjoyment of the beauties and splendours of the world; while, on the other hand, the Christian priests were preaching the charm of poverty to their disciples, but secretly enriching themselves, and cloaking their own libertinage under professions of chastity and self-restraint.

The Kaliph said:—

"The Christian idolator exclaims, 'Europe is the queen, Asia her servant.' The true Mussulman declares aloud, 'From the East comes forth the light: Algufia sleeps in darkness.' The Church and El-Islam are gazing at each other face to face, like a lion and a tiger. In the mountains of Alfranc the crafty tiger is for the present leaving his prey. In the city of Constantine flames are devouring the monasteries, the monks, and

the idols, and under the blows of the Isaurian armaments Santa Sofia is little by little being brought to ruin. The barbarians of the lands of ice, clad in their furs, are filled with hopes that a Roman Pontiff will place the orb of Constantine in the right hand of Charlemagne; but the fair daughters of Yemen are celebrating with shouts and songs the victories of the sons of Ismael, that by the power of the Koran the gates of the East and of the West may be opened. . . . The Virgins and the Elders of Hedjaz sang—'There is no God but one, Mohammed is His Prophet! Mighty is the race of Coreixi.' A merciful God has bound up in our race the precious necklace of Chosroes and the twenty-five crowns of the kings of Iberia. God will not deliver the world to those who make themselves drunken while preaching penitence, who store up wealth while exalting poverty, and give themselves up to indulgence while they extol the beauty of purity. For them the miserable and dreary monasteries—for us the gardens, the harems, the baths, and the palaces—palaces adorned with deep-coloured jasper and enriched stucco-work, built of crimson jacinth, and hung around with never-extinguished lamps. For them the dark and silent cloisters—for us the crystal fountains and the green myrtles. For them the privations of the dull castle life—for us the peaceful and tranquil existence of the Academy. For them intolerance and tyranny—for us a clement and paternal monarchy. For them the ignorance of the people—for us a free and public education. For them the desert, celibacy, and their tales of martyrs—for us fruitfulness, love, brotherhood, the blessings and delights of life. A mighty struggle is beginning between barbarism and culture, between the shadows and the light, between Christians and Moslem. The world is prepared and disposed for great things, like the iron which comes red-hot out of the furnace, and only awaits the new form which it is destined to receive on the anvil."

The Kaliph then described the contest between the Arabs and the Franks, and the wars of the Arabs against the tribes of the Ganges and the Indus, and pointed out the necessity of carrying on a rivalry, not only against the Infidels, but also with the magnificence of the Eastern abodes of El-Islam.

"A mighty effort, and the stately Bagdad will be humbled before the Queen of Andaluia. We will raise at Ala a shrine only equalled by the holy building at Jerusalem."

But something more, he said, was needed for a complete triumph over the worshippers of the Cross.

"Let us raise the Caaba of the West on the very site of a Christian church, which we must needs destroy in order that the Cross may fall amid ruins, and El-Islam may rise up all radiant. Let its plan be like that of the Basilicas of the Crucified, that the house of God may crush the house of idols. Let it have an atrium, a portico, aisles and sanctuary all within an enclosure of four angles and four sides, like the holy House of Mecca."

He goes on to depict the splendours of the future mosque—the cistern in the great court, the orange-trees to overshadow the fountains for ablutions, the eleven gates, the eleven aisles, with one in the centre broader than the rest to honour the sanctuary; the columns of various precious marbles, in serried ranks like a victorious host; the arches like banners floating in the wind of fortune; the roofs of never-decaying larch, and many others of the beauties of the building he was so eager to raise.

These elevated sentiments do not seem to have been in any way shared by the Christian owners of the coveted site, for, after some haggling over the price, they agreed to sell their church to the Kaliph. The Bishop at first stood out for permission for the Christians to have an altar in the new mosque where they might worship side by side with the Moslem; but eventually this demand was abandoned, and the church, with its site, sold outright, with only the stipulation that the purchase-money should be paid in gold, and that they should be allowed to

consecrate another church in Cordoba, dedicated jointly to SS. Faustus, Faunarius, and Marcial.

On these terms being agreed to by the Kaliph, the priests peaceably quitted their cathedral, bearing in procession the relics, images of saints, and other church furniture. The fairness and moderation with which the Christians were treated on this occasion by the Arabs form a striking contrast to the way in which the Christians behaved when they in turn got the upper hand.

The demolition of the church and the erection of the mosque were then carried on with great vigour. Abd-el-Rhaman collected, at an enormous expense, columns of jasper, onyx, Oriental alabaster, and other precious marbles; many of these were brought from Constantinople and Alexandria, while some of them, with their carved capitals, probably belonged originally to the Roman Temple of Janus, which is said to have occupied the site before the first Christian church was built there. The Kaliph took the most enthusiastic interest in the new mosque, visited the works every day, and even, according to the Arab historians, drew out a great part of the ornamentation with his own hand. But he was not destined to see the completion of the Djama; in less than two years from its founding Abd-el-Rhaman I. died, deeply mourned by all his people. He was succeeded by his son Hixem, who carried on the work with undiminished zeal; and in A.D. 796 the mosque, as originally designed, was completed at the enormous cost of 300,000 gold doblas, a sum equal to considerably more than a million and a-half sterling of modern money. Among the objects which Abd-el-Rhaman had in view when he undertook a work of such magnificence was that, probably, of consolidating and adding importance to his realm by the possession of a shrine of such splendour and sanctity that not only would his own people be saved from the necessity of undertaking the long and dangerous pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet and the Caaba, but even strangers from Morocco and other more distant Moslem countries would be attracted to it as to a Western Mecca.

In Señor D. Rafael Contreras' work, *Del Arte arabe en España*, there is a very interesting monograph on this mosque, from which, and also from further information kindly given to me by Señor D. Contreras on the spot, many of the facts in this article are derived.

The mosque originally consisted of eleven aisles, with the Mihrab, or sanctuary, in the centre on the south side; it was probably placed on this side rather than to the south-east because the Arabs on their journey from Cordoba to Mecca would naturally go southwards to reach the Straits of Gibraltar, whence they would cross to Morocco, and so by land to Arabia. Thus, to the Arabs, the south would practically, though not geographically, be the direction of Mecca. Eight other aisles were added some centuries later on the eastern side, thus throwing the sanctuary out of its central position. At the same time, probably, the Chapel of the Emirs, now called the Chapel of Villaviciosa, was built in the older part of the mosque, nearly adjoining the Mihrab, which does not seem to have been at first decked out with all its present splendour. A mosaic inscription over two of the columns records that the Prince of the Faithful Al-Mostanser Billar Abdallah Al-Hakem ordered his chief chamberlain to add these two columns, and that this was done in A.D. 965; but there is no evidence to support Mr. Fergusson's statement that the Mihrab itself was rebuilt then. Within the sanctuary stood the mimbar, or pulpit, made of sandal wood and ebony, inlaid with pearl and ivory. This was in shape like a chariot on four wheels, raised on seven steps; it cost 35,700

dinars. In it was preserved a richly illuminated MS. of the Koran, written by Othman, and stained with his blood; it was a volume so bulky that two men could scarcely move it. This book was torn in pieces by the Christians under Don Alfonso when Ben Sagiah delivered up the city of Cordoba to him in A.D. 1146. The whole mosque was originally covered by an arched wooden vault or ceiling, running north and south over each of the aisles; it was panelled and enriched with rich inlay and gilding, probably very similar to that still existing over part of the great Mosque of Fez. This magnificent woodwork was allowed to fall into decay, and was finally removed in 1713, when the present mean plaster vaulting was put up.

In spite of neglect and wilful destruction, the mosque is still one of the most imposing buildings in the world. The long ranges of aisles, on their marble columns—nineteen parallel aisles from east to west, and thirty-one from north to south—seem to stretch almost endlessly in every direction, and each range of pillars appears to lose itself in the gloom of distance; so that from no point of view in the mosque can any idea be formed of what the real size of the whole is. This notion of immeasurable size must have been further increased by the original arrangement of the patio, or great court, which lies on the north side. The northern wall of the mosque was originally pierced by an open archway at the end of each aisle, and over the whole area of the patio orange-trees were planted, continuing the lines of columns inside, and planted at the same distances apart; so that the long vistas of marble columns seen from within the mosque were continued in the open court by similar ranges of these closely planted orange-trees. The jewel-like splendour of the mosaics in the sanctuary is still as fresh as ever, and is equalled in richness of effect by no other existing specimen of Oriental workmanship. These brilliant mosaics, in complicated arabesque patterns, interlaced with inscriptions from the Koran, cover the whole of the walls, and even the arches, which cross and recross each other in the most fanciful and (constructionally speaking) daring way, forming a sort of aisle which extends round three sides of the sanctuary.

The whole mosque, including the patio, is 642 Spanish feet long from north to south, and 462 feet wide. It is surrounded by walls of great thickness, crowned at intervals by turrets, which were built at various dates. It had in all sixteen gates—two on the east, two on the west, two on the north, and ten on the south towards the Kaliph's palace—between which and the mosque there was a secret passage for the Kaliph's private use.

The general plan of this mosque and its court very much resembles others built by the Arabs in different places, though it exceeds them all in size and magnificence. The mosque, for instance, of Kairwān in Morocco, which was built and rebuilt several times from the seventh to the ninth centuries, has a similar arrangement of aisles—eight from north to south, eighteen from east to west—with the central aisle leading to the Mihrab wider than the rest, as in the case of Cordoba. It has also on the west a great court about 300 feet long by 240 wide, with a double arcade all round it two stories high (see Rae's *Country of the Moors*). In Cairo the great university mosque of El Azhar, and the mosque of Amer in Old Cairo, the latter about contemporary with that at Cordoba, have plans similarly arranged, except that in both these cases the aisled space covered by the roof is very much smaller, their open courts occupying a far larger space than that which is roofed in.

Returning to the Mosque of Cordoba, on the north side of the court, in place of the present belfry tower, two successive Arab minarets

have stood. The second of these, built by An-Nasir, was said to be the highest in the world, and was constructed with two staircases winding one inside the other for people ascending and descending respectively. It was crowned with a cupola, surmounted by two gilt balls and a large silver disk, from which budded out two lilies carrying a golden pomegranate. It had fourteen windows, with two and three arches, and the whole wall-surface was ornamented with traceried panels in red terra-cotta. Of this minaret nothing now remains, the last ruins of it having been destroyed in 1593, when the existing tower was begun.

The next stage in the history of this mosque is its treatment when it fell into Christian hands. After the conquest of Cordoba under Don Alfonso, the mosque was first plundered, and then dedicated to the Mystery of the Assumption by the Bishop of Osma, D. Juan. A few years later, the Primate of Toledo annexed to it a Chapter, by translation from the Mozarabic Basilica in Cordoba; and this Chapter formally entered into possession towards the end of A.D. 1238. At intervals, for more than 200 years after that time, many chapels were added, and other alterations made, chiefly by Moorish workmen, who were forced to the work by the Christian conquerors. In many places around the building this Moorish work, tempered by Christian influence, may be traced; as, for instance, in the Capilla Real and the doorway called La Puerta del Perdon, where the admixture of the two styles may be plainly seen. Both these additions were made about A.D. 1377. In the same century nine or ten other small chapels were built within the main walls. In the sixteenth century the Bishop and Chapter of Cordoba began to grow discontented with what they considered the heathenish aspect of their mosque-cathedral, and proceeded to build a new church, right in the middle of the mosque, rising up high above its roof. Fortunately, this later building forms but a small island in the midst of the vast expanse of columns and aisles which surrounds it, and has done less injury to the general effect of the place than might have been expected. This inner church, consisting of sanctuary, choir, and space between them for the people, was begun in A.D. 1523, under Charles V., whose permission was with difficulty gained by the importunities of the Chapter. The citizens of Cordoba petitioned Charles against so unceremonious a treatment of their ancient mosque, and for a while this act of vandalism was delayed; but, finally, Charles allowed the work to proceed—a thing which he afterwards deeply regretted. The building was carried on in a very sluggish manner, and was not completed till A.D. 1607, when the first mass was sung at the new high altar. The retablo and the pulpits were made by Verdiguier, and the choir stalls by Cornejo about the middle of the last century. Since then little or no alteration has been made or injury been done; the modern mania for "restoration" has, fortunately, not yet penetrated to the South of Spain.

J. HENRY MIDDLETON.

THE RECENT ART EXHIBITION AT VENICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Venice:—"The English visitors to the Geographical Congress at Venice have evidently been too much occupied by the special subject of the meeting, or by the fêtes organised for the occasion, to give any thought to the art exhibition which has been open during the month of September and only closed its doors on October 16. It is impossible otherwise to explain the silence of the English papers about a work which will certainly be considered later as marking an epoch in the art of sculpture. The *Proximus Juris* of d'Orsi is a bronze statue, life-size, of a

peasant—a workman, sitting with his long *picoche* between his knees, the head slightly sunk in the attitude of a man overpowered with fatigue, the eyes fixed, and the jaw a little fallen. The hands, with joints knotted by labour, lie relaxed on the knees, which are bare to the ankle, the feet covered by coarse, hob-nailed boots. The miserable shirt that covers the body is open down the chest, and the head is tightly bound by a handkerchief, so that no hair is visible. All is absolutely true to nature; it is the man of the people—'l'homme abruti par le travail'—before you in the dread reality. The first sight of this wonderful figure is like a shock of lightning which, in a flash, makes plain to you trees, rivers, and mountains that a moment before had been hidden in the darkness of night. Even such a power has genius to fix for ever in bronze, and in the figure of one poor down-beaten human being, the moment of our century where we stand with the people still crushed under the weight of centuries, but hesitating, blindly seeking to put into form the thought that is struggling in the 'muddy brain.' Here is the face before us—the eyes fixed and staring, weariness in every line; but it is not the weariness of the beast, but of the man who thinks, and is struck to intensity by his own thought, 'Is it for this that I was born, and is it like this that I must die?' He sits there, and will sit for ever, pleading the cause of the labourer—of the man ground down by work—the greatest sermon in bronze that has been wrought in our century, or in any century, and as a work of art worthy to rank with the antique."

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

We understand that Mr. Alma Tadema has completed three pictures for next year's Academy. They represent—(1) Antony and Cleopatra; (2) The actor Barnay in the part of Mark Antony; and (3) A life-sized portrait of his youngest daughter.

We have received from Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., of 271 Oxford Street, some specimens of Christmas Cards published by them, pretty in design, and well executed. Among the "novelties" are the so-called *Porcelain Cards* (really made of gelatine, and enamelled with gold and colours), and *Crewel Cards* with flowers embroidered by hand upon satin, both of which should be popular. *Domestic Pets*, by Mr. Couldery; *Christmas Maidens*, by Edgar Hanley; and other cards by well-known artists show that Messrs. Mansell do not neglect the quality of the art which they so widely distribute. The exhibition of Christmas Cards which they are now holding includes the productions of nearly all the best firms, English and foreign, very conveniently arranged on the walls and in books, and is well worth a visit.

A HITHERTO unknown portrait of Luther has recently been discovered in one of the old churches of Leipzig, which is conjectured to have come from the family of Luther's eldest son, Paul. It bears on its lower margin the words:—D. M. Luther, aetat. XLIX. 1532. RESTAURATOR LIBERTATIS EVANGELII; and in the upper corner two flaming suns, with the inscription VOX DEI VERA LUX. The picture is stamped upon gilt leather. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is said to be both a good likeness and a fine work of art.

We have recently examined two series of exceedingly delicate pen-drawings by George Reid, R.S.A., and their scarcely less delicate reproductions by M. Amand Durand. They deal with the scenery and the historic remains, civil and religious, of the North of Scotland, and are designed as illustrations to *éditions de luxe* of St. John's *Sports of Morayshire* and of a *Guide to the Highland Railway*, to be shortly published by Mr. David Douglas, of Edinburgh. The former volume will also contain ornithological plates from drawings by Mr. W. Taylor, a son of the late Tom Taylor.

THE late Dean of Westminster was at the time of his death engaged in an attempt to rescue Ashburnham House from the Governors of Westminster School, and to restore it to the Dean and Chapter, who had been deprived of it without their consent, and for a most inadequate money compensation, by a recent Act of Parliament. The house, besides much later work of great value, contains some of the oldest parts of the Abbey which exist, and its loss would be most serious. If the school obtain it, it will certainly be destroyed, for what the Governors want is the site, not the house. Dean Stanley proposed to give them another house, with a better, but rather smaller, site, instead of this; but we learn that the Charity Commissioners have refused their consent to the exchange. Now, seeing that the school is itself in such a state that the possibility of its remaining at Westminster much longer is a matter of serious doubt, the governors can surely not be allowed to signalise what may be their last years there by the wholesale destruction of a portion of that which all Englishmen must regard as our most historical national monument.

MR. MACLEAN, of the Haymarket, is issuing a second series of Dr. Evershed's etchings, *An Etcher's Rambles*; and the present set deals pleasantly with the Thames, chiefly about Kingston, Staines, and Kew. The etchings are from Nature—that is to say, they were etched upon the spots depicted; and the subjects not having been reversed upon the plate they are of course found to be reversed in the print. This is a matter of no importance when the places portrayed are not familiarly known, but when they are familiarly known—or even when it is reasonable that they should be known—there is some substantial disadvantage in the wrong-sidedness of the picture. Dr. Evershed probably feels this, for he is at the trouble to explain that if the person who examines the etchings will place them in front of a mirror all will be right—"the image reflected in the glass shows the subject as it is on copper, and as seen by the etcher when making his drawing." But nobody wants to look at a print in a looking-glass. It is better, we think, to accept frankly the fact that the subject is reversed—as is the case, after all, with a good many etchings of quite high quality; notably, for instance, with the famous *Billingsgate* of Mr. Whistler. The grace of several of Dr. Evershed's etchings causes the disadvantage, whatever it may amount to, to be overlooked; and if neither an extraordinary vigour of hand nor a rare precision of design is to be found in Dr. Evershed's plates—which, indeed, if generally free, seem to us also at times a little indeterminate—they will be acceptable as elegant suggestions of the scenes that inspired them, and sometimes as something more. *Kingston Bridge* is quite among the best. In it the suggestion of breadth and spaciousness has not been found incompatible with the delicacy and prettiness which are oftener the characteristics of this etcher's work. *Isleworth*, again, is a most creditable production—a thing of real beauty—the difficulties of a complicated subject having here been skilfully grappled with, and the relation of part to part in the composition being preserved so well that an air of simplicity yet appears to belong to the intricate design. In *Sion House*, as in the *Isleworth*, the artist has shown his appreciation of the grace of that greatly maligned tree, the poplar, whose value in a landscape it is really difficult to overrate. Dr. Evershed sees its grace in movement as well as its grace in rest. In its simpler way, the *Sion House* is as agreeable as the *Isleworth*. Among the less desirable etchings is that called *Brentford*. The complication of the *Brentford* subject the artist appears hardly to have understood; and the

result is somewhat of a muddle, which, where there is no lack of graceful and attractive things, might as well have been omitted from the portfolio. At *Kew Bridge* might be said to be wanting in gradation, were it not that the effect sought to be represented is just that of vivid or violent sunshine in which gradations are absent and there is abrupt transition from strongest light to deepest and most unrelieved shadow. In giving attractiveness to the representation in art of such an effect, colour is no doubt successful oftener than black and white; but an artist in black and white is not to be reproached for the limitations of his material. There is more than one etching in the present series which will enhance the reputation of Dr. Evershed.

BOTH the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been pleased to accept a copy of *English Etchings* for November, which contains a portrait of the late Dean of Westminster, by Mr. Percy Thomas.

MR. J. P. HESELTINE contributes an etching to the present number of the *Art Journal* simple, skilful, and refined; and, among other good things, the part contains the first portion of an interesting account of Mr. Ruskin's home at Brantwood by one who is evidently well qualified to write about it.

THE extraordinary vigour which characterises the direction of our contemporary *L'Art* has new surprises for us with almost every number. Now it is the publication of a separate *Chronique*, which, announced but yesterday, is already an accomplished fact; now the publication of a series of works in connection with it as the "Bibliothèque nationale de l'Art," the first volume of which, *Le Surintendant Fouquet*, by M. Edmond Bonnaffé, will make its appearance on December 1. This interesting study, which is now running its course in *L'Art*, will be followed by *Les Précurseurs de la Renaissance*, by M. Eugène Müntz; *Claude Lorraine*, by Mrs. Pattison; and other interesting and finely illustrated volumes. Among the more interesting papers which have recently appeared in *L'Art* may be mentioned a study on the works of Benozzo Gozzoli at Gemignano, and a description of the fine monument recently executed by M. Barrias, and erected at St-Quentin to record the gallant defence of that place against the Germans in 1870.

THE STAGE.

WE hear that Mr. Davenport Adams has undertaken to write that which has long been needed—a Dictionary of the Drama. It is intended to take account of the theatre in English-speaking countries—that is, practically, as far as the drama is concerned, in England and America. Beginning with the earliest-known events of our stage, the matter will be continued to include the events of to-day; and plays, players, famous parts, managers, scenic artists, writers for the theatre, and writers on the theatre will in turn receive attention. In Mr. Davenport Adams's hands, we can but wish success to the comprehensive scheme. In its execution, *festina lente* should be the motto of the writer, for the theme is a big one.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

THE first concert for the present season of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association took place at the Shoreditch Town Hall last Monday evening. This society deserves the hearty support of the public, for in no other suburban institution of a similar kind do we find such enterprise and zeal in the cause and progress of music. Mr. E. Prout has shown in many

ways, since he was appointed conductor in 1876, great tact and judgment in the choice of programmes. He has brought forward not only standard works, but many interesting novelties. He does not confine himself to any particular school, but seems rather to aim at making his programmes as catholic and comprehensive as possible. There are, however, two great composers who (if we are not mistaken) have not yet appeared in any of the programmes—Bach and Cherubini. There can be no doubt that they will be represented; it is only a question of time. Mr. Prout has done much for English art. We cannot here enumerate the list of works produced, but we can venture to say that, each season, the performance of works by living English composers has formed a marked feature of the scheme. Expressly for this association Mr. Prout wrote *Hereward*, and has announced another cantata, *Alfred*, for the last concert this season. We mention these facts, because (apart from the recognised merit of the former work) they show the interest taken by the conductor in the welfare of the society. The excellence both of choir and band, and the efficiency of the conductor, have been universally acknowledged, and hence we repeat that this society deserves all possible support and encouragement. On Monday evening the programme included Arthur Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch* and Mendelssohn's *Walpurgisnacht*. The soloists announced for the former work were Miss H. Beebe, Miss Hope Glenn, and Messrs. Boyle, Oswald, and Forington. Miss Beebe was unable to appear, and M^{me}. Clara West undertook, at only a few hours' notice, to sing the difficult and important part of Margarita. Under these circumstances, we have only to say that the lady passed bravely through the trying ordeal. Miss Glenn gave a good rendering of the part of Julia. Mr. Boyle was not in good voice. The performance was an excellent one as regards chorus and band. We would particularly notice the "Evening Song of the Maidens," and the steady singing of the choir in the unaccompanied Funeral Anthem, "Brother, thou art gone before us." The *Walpurgisnacht* was performed with great spirit; and the "Come with torches," taken at a rapid, but legitimate, rate, produced great effect. The second concert will be given on January 23, 1882.

At the Crystal Palace last Saturday Mr. W. Bache played Chopin's concerto in F minor. The "Klindworth" version was used. The reviser has completely remodelled the orchestral accompaniment, and, in consequence of this, has altered certain passages in the solo part. A change in the pianoforte writing may possibly be regarded as sacrilege against Chopin's genius; but any change (if at all for the better) in the orchestral part is welcome, for Berlioz was right when he said, "L'orchestre de ses concertos n'est rien qu'un froid et presque inutile accompagnement." It is, of course, a bold and dangerous matter to meddle with masterpieces; but Herr Klindworth, as far as the instrumentation is concerned, has done nothing of the kind; he has merely tried—and, in the opinion of many competent musicians, successfully—to render a weak orchestral part more interesting and effective. "G." in the analytical programme-book, disapproves of the whole thing; but such an attempt should, we think, stand or fall on its own merits, and not at once be set down as "unlawful and a sin." The change should, of course, be properly announced; this was done at last Saturday's concert, and hence we see no just reason for complaint. In conclusion, we would mention the excellent interpretation of the work by Mr. Bache; at the close he was received with loud and well-deserved applause.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

PUBLISHED BY J. MASTERS & CO.

Price 4d. (postage 3d.); interleaved, 6d. (postage 1d.); cloth, 10d.; roan tuck, 2s.

THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY: an Almanack for the Year of Grace 1882, and Directory for the Celebration of the Service of the Church.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

ON the NATURE and CONSTITUTION of the PRESENT KINGDOM of HEAVEN upon EARTH. By the Rev. J. R. WEST, M.A., Vicar of Wrawby.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s., with Illustrations.

NORTON HALL: a Tale. By Mrs. E. H. MITCHELL, Author of "The Beautiful Face," &c.

Just published, small 8vo, cloth, 3s.

KINGSWORTH; or, the Aim of a Life. By C. R. COLERIDGE, Author of "Lady Betty," "Hugh Crichton's Romance," &c.

Just published, small 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d., with Six Illustrations.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S SHOES: a Tale for Children. By STELLA AUSTIN, Author of "Stumps," "Rags and Tatters," "Pat," &c.

Just published, fcap. 4to, 2s. 6d.

FREDERICK HELMORE'S SINGING METHOD. No. I.—The Little Ones' Book. Containing the Songs in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." Also the Nursery Rhymes, Easy Rounds, &c., used in his "Little Ones' Classes."

London: J. MASTERS & Co., 78, New Bond-street.

WORKS BY THE LATE WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG.

Now ready (Mr. Greg's last work), in 1 vol., crown 8vo, pp. 290, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Rocks Ahead and Harbours of Refuge.
Foreign Policy of Great Britain.
The Echo of the Antipodes.
A Grave Perplexity Before Us.
Obligations of the Soil.
The Right Use of a Surplus.
The Great Twin Brothers: Louis Napoleon and Benjamin Disraeli.
Is the Popular Judgment in Politics more Just than that of the Higher Orders?
Harriet Martineau.
Verify your Compass.
The Prophetic Element in the Gospels.
Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Future Life.
Can Truths be Apprehended which could not have been Discovered?

THE CREED of CHRISTENDOM.

ENIGMAS of LIFE. Thirteenth Edition. Crown 8vo, pp. xxii and 314, cloth, 10s. 6d.

ROCKS AHEAD; or, the Warnings of Cassandra. Crown 8vo, pp. xlv and 236, cloth, 9s.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS for our AGE and COUNTRY. Demy 8vo, pp. 342, cloth, 10s. 6d.

LITERARY and SOCIAL JUDGMENTS. Fourth Edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo, pp. 310 and 238, cloth, 15s.

MISTAKEN AIMS and ATTAINABLE IDEALS of the ARTISAN CLASS. Crown 8vo, pp. vi and 332, cloth, 10s. 6d.

Fcap. 8vo, pp. 43, cloth, 1s.

WHY are WOMEN REDUNDANT?

Fcap. 8vo, pp. 32, cloth, price 1s.

TRUTH versus EDIFICATION.

THE GREAT DUEL: its True Meaning and Issues. Crown 8vo, pp. 96, cloth, 2s. 6d.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

Now ready, in 4to, cloth, price 30s.; in half-russia, 36s.

VOLUME XIII. OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

EDITED BY
THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS. Prof. E. WILLIAMSON.
INGRES. Mrs. PATTISON.
INNS OF COURT. J. C. WEBSTER.
INQUISITION. Rev. G. W. KITCHIN.
INSANITY. Dr. J. BATTY TUBE and ALAN GIBSON.
INSCRIPTIONS—
CUNEIFORM AND SEMITIC. Prof. A. H. SAYCE.
INDIAN. Prof. JOHN DOWSON.
GREEK. Rev. E. L. HICKS.
ROMAN. Prof. E. HÜBNER.
INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS. PATRICK GEDDES.
INSECTS. ROBERT M'CLACHLAN.
INSPIRATION. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY, D.D.
INSTINCT. G. J. ROMANES.
INSURANCE. J. M. MCANDLISH, G. M. LOW, and J. WARRACK.
INTERNATIONAL LAW. Prof. E. ROBERTSON.
IONIA. E. H. DUNBURY.
IRELAND—
GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS. T. F. HENDERSON.
HISTORY. President W. K. SULLIVAN and RICHARD BAGWELL.
IRENEAUS. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY.
IRON. Dr. C. R. ALDER WRIGHT.
THERAPEUTIC USES. Dr. D. J. LEECH.
IRON MASK. W. O. MORRIS.
IRRIGATION. Prof. A. H. CHURCH.
IRVING, WASHINGTON. RICHARD GARRETT.
ISAELUS. Prof. R. C. JEBB.
ISAIAH. Rev. T. K. CHENEY.
ISOCRATES. Prof. JEBB.
ISRAEL. Sir H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B.
ISRAEL. Prof. J. WELLHAUSEN.
ITALY—
GEOGRAPHY. E. H. DUNBURY.
STATISTICS. H. A. WEBSTER.
HISTORY. J. A. SYMONDS.
LANGUAGE. Prof. G. I. ASCOLI.
LITERATURE. Prof. A. BARTOLI.
IVORY. C. S. TOMES.
IVY. SHIRLEY HIBBERD.
JACOBI. Prof. R. ADAMSON.
JADE. F. W. RUDLER.
JAMES, EPISTLE OF. Prof. J. R. LUMBY, D.D.
JAPAN. T. H. H. MCCLATCHIE.
JAPANESE ART. Sir R. ALCOCK.
JAUNDICE. Dr. J. O. AFFLECK.
JAY. Prof. ALFRED NEWTON.
JEFFERSON. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW.
JENNER. J. RAYMOND GASQUET.
JEREMIAH. Rev. T. K. CHENEY.
JEROME. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY.
JERUSALEM. Lieut. CONDER and Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.
JESUITS. Rev. R. F. LITTLEDALE, LL.D.
JESUS CHRIST. Rev. Canon FARRAR, D.D.
JEW, WANDERING. MOSCOW D. CONWAY.
JEWELLERY. GEORGE WALLIS.
JEWS, MODERN. ISRAEL DAVIS.
JOEL. Prof. A. R. DAVIDSON, LL.D.
JOEL. Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.
JOHN, EPISTLES OF. Rev. A. CARR.
JOHNSON. LORD MACAULAY.
JOINVILLE. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.
JONSON. Prof. A. W. WARE.
JORDANES. T. HODGKIN.
JUAN FERNANDEZ. Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON.
JUDGES, BOOK OF. Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.
JUGERTIA. Rev. W. J. BROWNE.
JUNICUS. A. HAYWARD, Q.C.
JUPITER. W. M. RAMSAY.
JURA. W. A. B. COULDER.
JURY. Prof. E. ROBERTSON.
JUSTINIAN. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.
JUVENAL. Prof. W. Y. SELLAR.
KABBALAH. Rev. C. D. GIBBS, LL.D.
KAFFRANIA. J. S. KILPATRICK and A. H. KEASE.
KAFIRISTAN. Col. HENRY YULE, C.B.
KALIEDOSCOPE. Prof. JAMES BRYCE.
KANDAHAR. Capt. T. H. HOLDICH.
KANGAROO. Prof. W. H. FLOWER.
KANT. Prof. R. ADAMSON.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN:

Being the LIFE of MADAME JULES MALLET, née OBERKAMPF.
By Madame DE WITT, née GUIZOT. Translated by Mrs. H. N. GOOD-
HART. With a Preface by the AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX."
In 1 vol., small 8vo, 5s., bound.

OUR HOLIDAY in the EAST.

By Mrs. GEORGE SUMNER.
Edited by the Rev. G. H. SUMNER.
SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION. 1 vol., crown 8vo, with
Illustrations, 6s.

A VISIT to ABYSSINIA: AN ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL in MODERN ETHIOPIA.

By W. WINSTANLEY.
Late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 2's.

LIFE in WESTERN INDIA.

By Mrs. GUTHRIE.
Author of "Through Russia," "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c.
2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

THE NEW NOVELS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. FORRESTER.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

MY LORD and MY LADY.

By Mrs. FORRESTER.
Author of "Viva," "Mignon," &c.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUEENIE,"

MISS DAISY DIMITY.

By the AUTHOR OF "QUEENIE," &c.

SECOND EDITION, now ready, in 3 vols.

SOPHY;

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A SAVAGE.

By VIOLET FANE.

"Sophy" is the clever and original work of a clever woman. Its merits are of a strikingly unusual kind. It is charged throughout with the strongest human interest, and abounds in novelty from beginning to end. It is, in a word, a novel that will make its mark."—*World*.

TILL DEATH us do PART.

By Mrs. J. K. SPENDER.
Author of "Godwyn's Ordeal," &c. 3 vols.

"This interesting novel is the best specimen of the gifted author's talent she has given to the world."—*Messenger*.

LITTLE FIFINE.

By Mrs. MACQUOID.
Author of "Fatty," "Beside the River," &c. 3 vols.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. TOM KELLY.

Next week, in 3 vols.

TIME and CHANCE.

By Mrs. TOM KELLY.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT, MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By Mrs. Macquoid.
John Halifax, Gentleman. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Crescent and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.
Nathaniel. By Miss Kavanagh.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Adam Craven. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Sam Slick's Wise Sayings. Cardinal Wiseman's Pope's.
A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Eight Hours' Old Court Suburb. Margaret and her Bridemaids.
Sam Slick's Old Judge. Darwin. By Elliot Warburton.
Sir R. Bence's Family Remains. The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Englishwoman in Italy. Nothing New. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Frederic's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. The Valley of a Hundred Fires. Burke's Romance of the Forum. Arctic. By Miss Kavanagh.
Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Fraudmother's Money. Jefferson's Book about Doctors. Mistresses and Maids. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo. St. Olave's. Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Sam Slick's American Humour. Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.
Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.
No Church. Christian's Mistake. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Alice Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.
A Noble Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Dixon's New America. Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of "John Halifax."
The Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Basset, D.C.L.
David Edgerton. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
A Brave Lady. By the Author of "John Halifax."
The Unknown World. By the Author of "John Halifax."
A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.
My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.
Phoebe Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.
Sir Gibbie. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
Young Mrs. Jarline. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Lord Brackenbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.

F. V. WHITE & CO'S NEW WORKS OF FICTION.

MISS HARRIETT JAY'S NEW NOVEL.

TWO MEN AND A MAID.

By the Author of "The Queen of Connaught," &c.
3 vols. [Just ready.]

A RUINED LIFE.

Translated from the French of C. C. DE ROCFORT,
by S. RUSSELL.
2 vols.

"Miss Russell has made a spirited translation."

"The English reader will find a great deal to instruct and to astonish."—*St. James's Gazette*.

ALICE WARNER.

By Mrs. JOHN ALLEN.
2 vols.

"Will please the majority of novel readers."

Court Journal.

CHEAP EDITION OF FLORENCE MARRYAT'S
NOVELS.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

A BROKEN BLOSSOM.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Deserves to be ranked as the most artistic and altogether the best work of fiction its clever and prolific author has yet written."—*Scotsman*.

"A really charming story, full of delicate pathos and quiet humour; pleasant to read and pleasant to remember."

John Bull.

"A Broken Blossom" is a pleasantly told tale, and will doubtless find acceptance with many."—*Morning Post*.

MY SISTER THE ACTRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"My Sister the Actress" is the best novel we have had the pleasure of reading from the pen of Miss Florence Marryat."—*John Bull*.

"The tone of the book is distinctly wholesome."

Scotsman.

"It is both clever and amusing."—*Daily News*.

"It is a very pretty story, and told in the author's happiest manner."—*Morning Post*.

* Other volumes are in preparation.

F. V. WHITE & Co., 31, Southampton-street, Strand.

W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.

SELECTED CHRISTMAS BOOKS, 1881-82.

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF THE

Fairy Tales of All Nations.

SERIES I.—ORIGINAL FAIRY TALES.

SERIES II.—FOLK TALES, DERIVED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Each Series has a distinctive binding.

Crown 8vo vols., fully illustrated, and elegantly printed and bound.

Series I.—GERMANY: Long-Nose the Dwarf, and other Fairy Tales. By W. HAUFF. 5s.

SCANDINAVIA: Tea-Time

Tales for Young Little Folks and Young Old Folks.

By H. GUSTAFSSON. 4s. 6d.

* Numerous others in preparation.

Series II.—SPAIN: The Bird of Truth, and other Tales. By FERNAN CABALLERO. 4s. 6d.

SCANDINAVIA: Old Norse

Fairy Tales. By CAVALLIUS and STEPHENS. [Shortly.]

* Numerous others in preparation.

A WINTER NOSEGAY: Tales for Children at Christmas. Crown 4to, Twelve Coloured Plates, and numerous Woodcuts, extra cloth, 3s. 6d.

MOONFOLK: a True Account of the Home of the Fairy Tales. By JANE G. AUSTEN. Charmingly Illustrated by W. J. Linton. Crown 8vo, extra cloth gilt, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. [Next week.]

THE SEVEN HEROINES of CHRISTENDOM. By C. D. YONGE. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

JOAN of ARC—MARIE ANTOINETTE—MARIA TERESA—MARGARET of ANJOU, &c.

A BOY'S IDEAL; or, the Story of a Great Life (Sir THOS. MORE). By F. E. COOKE. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 1s. 6d.

ONLY A DROP OF WATER, and other Tales. By ERIC STAFFORD. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 1s. 6d.

THE HEROES of AFRICAN DISCOVERY and ADVENTURE; comprising the Lives and Exploits of the Early Travellers down to Livingston and Stanley, in one series; the Lives of Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Cameron, de Caillia, Schweinfurth, Rolfs, &c., in a second series. Each Illustrated by Coloured Maps and Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 2 vols., crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

LONDON: 15, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.

THEATRES.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.

To-night, at 8, the enormously successful Comic Opera,

THE MASQUITE.
Written by FARNIE and REECE; Composed by AUDRAN.
Messrs. Lionel Brough, F. Gaillard, H. Bracy, T. P. Haynes, W. Bunch, and Gordon; Mesdames Violet Cameron, Ada Wilson, K. Abrahams, Clara Graham, Descon, Percival, Ward, Madge Milton, Bell Clayton, Laukaster, Young, and St. Quinten.
Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 10.55.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARE.

(Under the direction of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.)

TO-NIGHT (Nov. 19), **H M O U P**
will be played with the original cast, pending the production of
ENGAGED.
by W. S. GILBERT, for which Mr. HENRY J. BYRON has been specially engaged to play CHEVIOT HILL.

DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

To-night, at 7.40, an entirely original sensational and domestic Drama,

by PAUL MERITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, entitled
YOUTH.
will be produced.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Harris regrets to announce that, in consequence of the unprecedented preparation for the forthcoming gorgeous Pantomime,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
the Drama must positively be withdrawn early in December.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. F. MAITLAND.

To-night, at 8, **LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.**

Preceded, at 7.30, by **MY WIFE'S OUT.**
Mesdames Fanny Heywood, Irene Verona, Louise Travers, Tudor, &c.; Messrs. Wilford Morgan, F. Darrell, J. Neville, J. Danvers, Grantham, and Sidi Barry. Conductor, M. GOOSSENS.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. D. CHATTERTON.

To-night, at 7, a Comic Ballet Pantomime, invented by PAUL MARTINETTI,

entitled
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
to be followed, at 7.45, with a new spectacular, sensational, and domestic Drama, in seven tableaux,
THE FOUNDINGS; OR, THE OCEAN OF LIFE,
by LEOPOLD LEWIS, Author of "The Belles."

To conclude, at 10.30, with

THE DEMON DANCING-MASTER.
Prices: 6d. to 2s. 6d. Doors open at 6.30; commencement at 7.
Box-office open from 10 till 9 daily.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8.40, a new Comedy in three acts, called

THE COLONEL.
by F. C. BURNARD.
Preceded, at 7.50, by **A HAPPY PAIR.**
Messrs. Coghill, H. Beerbaum-Tree, W. Herbert, Bankes, and R. Buckstone; Mesdames Amy Roselle, Myra Holme, C. Graham, Sothen, and Leigh Murray.
Doors open at 7.30; commencement at 7.50. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 11 till 9, on for the control of Mr. MILLER.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

To-night, at 7.45, a new and original Drama, in five acts,

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.
by GEORGE R. SIMS.
Preceded, at 7, by the Farce, by J. E. SOBER.
A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.
Box-office open from 9.50 till 5. Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11.
Sage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Acting Manager, Mr. H. HERMAN.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On MONDAY NEXT (Nov. 21) will be produced the popular Opera,
GENEVIÈVE DE BRABANT,
supported by Miss Solenne and a powerful company.

Just published, demy 8vo, price 2s.

DIE DEUTSCHE COLONIE IN LONDON

(The German Colony in London.) Von HEINRICH DORGEIL.

London: A. SIEGLE, 110, Leadenhall-street; and all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Nothing is so

highly appreciated as a Case of GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY, which can be ordered of any Wine Merchant. Queen's quality, as supplied to Her Majesty, 42s. per dozen; Sportsman's special quality, 50s. per dozen.—Manufacturer, T. GRANT, Distillery, Maudstone.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A

fluid combination for Bile and Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. It gently stimulating the action of the liver, and slightly purging the bowels, the heavy, crowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, headache, pain beneath the shoulders, and other indications of Dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill, and quite as effective for removing bile.—Prepared by J. PEPPER, 257, Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name must be on the label.—Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

SURPLUS BOOKS ON SALE.

THE NOVEMBER LIST OF SURPLUS BOOKS

IS NOW READY,

And will be forwarded post-free on application.

A Large Assortment of Standard Works, suitable for Public Libraries or for Private Collectors, and comprising some of the most important Recent Publications in English Literature, Foreign Literature, and Music, are now offered for Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY (LIMITED),
NEW BOND STREET, W.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

PURE COCOA ONLY.

COCOA.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.

"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

City Analyst, Bristol.

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS

and PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*, the *Printing Times*, *Truth*, *Capital & Labour*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether illustrated or plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHARING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782.
Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the world.
Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.
The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.
A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880. FRANCIS HAYSCROFT, Manager.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.
Illustrated Price Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W. Established 1862.

F MOEDER begs to announce that the whole

of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £5 6s. to 50 guineas.
Drawing-room Suites, from £7 9s. to 45 guineas.
Dining-room Suites, from £7 9s. to 45 guineas.

And all other goods in great variety.
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORE.

Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Restores the Colour to Gray Hair in a few days. The best, safest, and cheapest. Quite equal to expensive ones Sold by Chemists and Hairdressers.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the BEST REMEDY for

Aoidy of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache,

Gout, and Indigestion.

And as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.
Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.
Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

MR. G. H. JONES, Surgeon Dentist, 57,

Great Russell-street, London, opposite the British Museum, is the sole patentee, upon his self-adhesive principle, of the system of supplying Prime Metal ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without extraction or any painful operation; rendering mastication and articulation perfect, and creating the illusion to the closest observer, and even to the wearer, of a restoration of Nature's gifts. An explanatory pamphlet sent free by post on application.

BRAND & CO'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS & YORK & GAME PIES.

Also

ESSENCE OF BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION—BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS —
11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.

BLINDNESS.

AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH of those

suffering from BLINDNESS can clearly trace their calamity to the use of COMMON SPECTACLES, imperfectly adapted to their sight by ignorant pretenders to optical science.

MR. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S.,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
3, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, London,

can be personally consulted, and his IMPROVED SPECTACLES supplied, at the above address daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 10 to 4.

Mr. LAURANCE'S engagements at various institutions prevent him from being personally consulted at any other time.
Dr. BIRD, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably, both for reading and walking. The clearness of your glasses as compared with others is really surprising."

Dr. BIRD, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and admirably relieved at my age (82). I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye."

Mr. LAURANCE'S Pamphlet on Spectacles, free by post, containing 209 testimonials similar to above, including Dr. C. B. Haddell, Consulting Physician, Westminster Hospital; the Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Chilton; Major-General Spurgin, C.B., Aldershot; Lieut.-Colonel Macmillan, Brentwood; The Rev. Mother Abbess, n. Mary's Abbey, Hildesheim; John Death, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Cambridge; John Lowe, Esq., M.D., J.P., Lynn, Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Surgeon-James J. Deane, Esq., Duxbury; Baron Downham, Calcutta; Major Pinaux, The Avenue, Brixton-rise; &c.

Established 27 years. Consultation free.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN—PUBLISHERS—LONDON.

THE NEW FINE ART GIFT-BOOK FOR 1881.

HOLLY BERRIES.

Price 5s.

HOLLY BERRIES. By Amy E. Blanchard.

With Original Illustrations by IDA WAUGH. Printed in Colour in the best style of the Art, price 5s.

Or in elegant cloth cover, gilt edges, bevelled boards, price 7s. 6d.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, price 9s.

EVERYDAY LIFE in our PUBLIC

SCHOOLS. Sketched by Head Scholars of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse. To which is added a Brief Notice of St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' Schools, and Christ's Hospital. With a Glossary of some Words in common use in those Schools. Edited by CHARLES EYRE PASCOE. With numerous Illustrations.

AUTUMN LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

INDIAN SUMMER: Autumn

Poems and Sketches. By L. CLARKSON. In 1 handsome folio vol., with Twelve Plates, printed in Colours, showing the various Flowers and Leaves that are found in America during that delightful warm period of the late Autumn which is called the Indian Summer. Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price One Guinea.

MR. HENTY'S NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

IN TIMES of PERIL: a Story of

India. Crown 8vo, with Sixteen Full-page Illustrations, cloth elegant, price 5s.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LITTLE LOVING HEART'S POEM

BOOK. By MARGARET ELENORA TUPPER. With Forty Illustrations and Frontispiece by T. Pym. Crown 4to, uniform with "The Bird and Insects' Post Office," price 6s.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BELLE'S PINK BOOTS. By Joanna

H. MATTHEWS, Author of the "Bessie Books." With Sixteen Coloured Illustrations by Ida Waugh. 4to, cloth elegant, bevelled boards, gilt edges, price 6s.

Cloth, price 5s.

THE CLASSICS for the MILLION:

being an Epitome in English of the Works of the Principal Greek and Latin Authors. By HENRY GREY. Favourably reviewed by seventy-three leading journals.

"The Epitomes are correct, and useful for reference."—*Athenæum*.
"An admirable résumé."—*John Bull*.

MR. ADAMS' NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

WHO DID IT? or, Holmwood

Priory: a Schoolboy's Tale. Crown 8vo, with Eight Illustrations by W. A. Cooper, cloth gilt, price 5s.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

COLLEGE DAYS at OXFORD. Cloth elegant, price 3s. 6d.
HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES. Cloth elegant, price 5s.

THE BOYS' OWN FAVOURITE LIBRARY.

All bound in cloth elegant, illustrated, price 3s. 6d. each.

- Vol. I. MARK SEAWORTH. By KINGSTON.
- Vol. II. HURRICANE HURRY. By KINGSTON.
- Vol. III. SALT WATER. By KINGSTON.
- Vol. IV. OUT on the PAMPAS. By HENTY.
- Vol. V. PETER, the WHALER. By KINGSTON.
- Vol. VI. EARLY START in LIFE. By E. MARRYAT NORRIS.
- Vol. VII. FRED MARKHAM. By KINGSTON.

Price 2s. 6d.

GOODY TWO SHOES: a Facsimile

Reprint of the Original Edition of 1766. With an Introduction by CHARLES WELSH, giving an account of the Book, and some speculation as to its Authorship. Printed on hand-made paper, with uncut edges.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED BOOK FOR CHILDREN. OUR LITTLE ONES: Illustrated

Stories and Poems for Little People. WILLIAM T. ADAMS (OLIVER OPTIC) Editor. With 350 Original Illustrations. Cloth, price 6s., in illuminated boards; or in bevelled boards, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

BY ANNETTE LYSER.

BRYAN and KATIE. With Ten

Illustrations by Harry Furniss. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THOSE UNLUCKY TWINS. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d.

BY MRS. GELLIE (M. E. B.).

A GEM of an AUNT, and the TREAT

She GAVE: a Story in Words of One Syllable. Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d., with Illustrations by A. H. Collins and Mrs. Dawson.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE THREE WISHES. Price 1s. 6d.

LITTLE LISETTE, the ORPHAN of ALSACE. Price 1s. 6d.

BRAVE NELLY. Price 1s. 6d.

THE NEW GIRL; or, the Rivals: a Tale of School Life.

Illustrated, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

BY MRS. R. M. BRAY.

WE FOUR. With Eighteen Illus-

trations by Nelly Erichsen. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

TEN of THEM; or, the Children of Danehurst. Illustrated, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

BRAVE NELLY. Price 1s. 6d.

SILVER LININGS; or, Light and Shade. Illustrations by A. H. Collins. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.; or, gilt edges, 5s.

Price 2s. 6d.

TWO ROSE TREES: the Adven-

tures of Twin Sisters. By Mrs. MINNIE DOUGLAS. With Sixteen Illustrations.

Price 2s. 6d.

HILDA and her DOLL. By E. C.

PHILLIPS, Author of "Bunchy," &c. With Fourteen Illustrations.

Price 2s. 6d.

THE HOUSE on the BRIDGE, and

other Tales. By C. E. BOWEN, Author of "Among the Brigands," &c. With Thirteen Illustrations by A. H. Collins.

Crown 4to, price 3s. 6d.

LITTLE MARGARET'S RIDE to

the ISLE of WIGHT; or, the Wonderful Rocking Horse. By Mrs. FREDERICK BROWN. With Eight Illustrations in Chromo-lithography by Helen S. Tatham.

IN PREPARATION.

UNEXPLORED BALUCHISTAN:

a Survey, with Observations, Astronomical, Geographical, Botanical, &c., of a Route through Western Baluchistan, Mekran, Bashakird, Persia, Kurdistan, and Turkey. By E. A. FLOYER, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., &c. With Twelve Illustrations and a Map.

A NEW WORK ON CHESS.

A COMPLETE GUIDE to the GAME

of CHESS, from the Alphabet to the Solution and Construction of Problems. Containing also some Historical Notes. By H. F. L. MEYER, Chess Contributor to the "Boys' Own Paper," formerly Chess Editor of "Hannoversche Anzeigen," the "Gentleman's Journal," and "Echo Americaino." Demy 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

IN A FEW DAYS.

GRANDMA'S ATTIC TREAS-

URES: a Story of Old Time Memories. By MARY D. BRINE. Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings, executed in the best style of the Art. Suitable for a Christmas Present. Small 4to, cloth, gilt edges, price 9s.

Crown 8vo, cloth elegant, price 5s.

GLADYS, the REAPER. "Stand-

ing like Ruth amid the alien Corn." By ANNIE BEALE, Author of "Simplicity and Fascination."

"A novel of great merit, which will attract and delight a large number of readers."—*Observer*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

LOIS LEGGATT: a Memoir. By

FRANCIS CARR, Author of "Left Alone," "Tried by Fire," &c. In 1 vol.

Cloth elegant, price 10s. 6d.

GOLDEN THREADS from an

ANCIENT LOOM: "Das Nibelungenlied" adapted to the Use of Young Readers. By LYDIA HANDS. Dedicated by permission to Thomas Carlyle. With Fourteen Wood Engravings by J. Schnorr, of Carlsfeld.

Cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE MEN of the BACKWOODS;

or, Stories and Sketches of the Indians and the Indian Fighters. By A. R. HOPE. Thirty-three Illustrations by C. O. Murray.

Cloth, price 3s. 6d.

MUDGE and her CHICKS: a Story

of Children's Home Doings. By a BROTHER and SISTER.

Cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE NEW GIRL; or, the Rivals:

a Tale of School Life. By M. E. B. (Mrs. GELLIE).

Cloth, price 3s. 6d.

NIMPO'S TROUBLES. By Olive

THORNE MILLER, Author of "Little Folks in Feather and Fur."

Cloth, price 7s. 6d.

JOAN of ARC and the Times of

CHARLES the SEVENTH. By Mrs. BRAY, Author of "Life of Stothard," &c.

No. I. of the Second Volume of the most beautifully Illustrated Magazine for Children is now ready.

OUR LITTLE ONES, AT HOME AND IN SCHOOL.

It contains Thirty-seven Original Illustrations, engraved in the best style of the Art.

SIXPENCE
MONTHLY.

MONTHLY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

Send Six Stamps to the Publishers for a Specimen Copy.

FULL OF
PICTURES.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, WEST CORNER ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Printed for the Proprietor by YATES ALEXANDER & SHEPHEARD, Lonsdale Buildings, Chancery Lane; and Published by HENRY VILLERS, 52, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.